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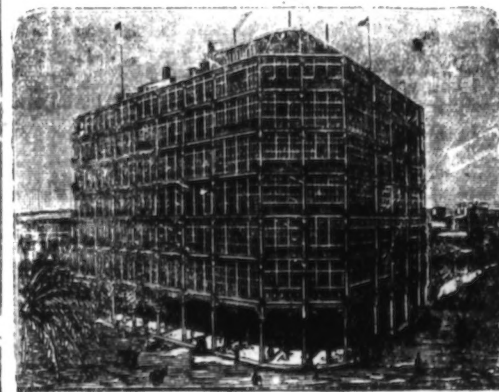
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PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCK AND SHARES IN EGYPT AND ABROAD.

Dividends Collected.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

ALEXANDRIA					
Kom-el-Nadoura Observatory.					
Direction of wind	...	...	...	...	N.
Force of wind	...	...	...	...	15
State of Sea	...	...	...	...	Calm
Barometer corrected	...	...	...	...	747
Barometer uncorrected	...	...	...	...	747
State of Clouds	...	...	...	...	Clear
During	...	...	...	...	31
24 hours	...	...	...	...	34
ending 8 a.m.	...	...	...	...	74
Max. Temp. in the shade	...	...	...	...	31
Min. do. do.	...	...	...	...	24
Humidity of the air	...	...	...	...	74
Heat of the sun	...	...	...	...	50
Moon rises	...	...	...	...	8.56 a.m.
sets	...	...	...	...	8.56 a.m.

REMARKS.
Yesterday's weather was very sultry. The humidity was very high and increased in the evening to 90 deg. The morning opens fine and clear with a light N. breeze and a steady barometer. To-day promises to be warmer than yesterday.

OTHER STATIONS.
OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT
For the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. yesterday.

Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.	Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.
Port Said.	33	23	Meroua.	39	19
Suez.	35	21	Atbara.	38	22
Helwan.	35	20	Suakin.	—	—
Ghizeh.	35	20	Khartoum.	37	23
Assiut.	36	22	Wad Medani.	—	—
Assuan.	40	30	Duim.	33	21
Wady Halfa.	42	24			

FOREIGN STATIONS.

Stations.	Barom.	Wind	Temp.	State of Sea.
Trieste.	762.8	Almost calm	51	Calm
Malta.	761.6	Almost calm	23	Calm
Brindisi.	761.9	Light	32	—
Athens.	761.0	Almost calm	34	Very slight
Limassol.	764.9	calm	36	Very slight

The Egyptian Gazette

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The Egyptian Gazette

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1906.

THE SITUATION IN EGYPT.

In another column we publish an article from a former English officer in the Egyptian Police on the situation in this country. The writer's most important recommendation is that "the sooner small British garrisons are stationed in the big provincial centres, such as Tanta and Mansourah, the sooner will the Egyptian realise that we have laid our hand to the plough and will not be turned back from the work which we have undertaken." There is much

of actual truth in what Mr. Trapmann has to say, and, as a former official of the Egyptian Police, he has the weight of authority and experience to back up his statements.

"The days and conditions of the Arabi revolt have long since passed away. The military and legislative measures in force while the Khalifa's flag still fluttered over Omdurman are already obsolete. The old Egypt is dead." So says Mr. Trapmann with truth. "A cause of the greatest anxiety is that the minor native official is not a 'gentleman,' even in the Egyptian sense of the word. He writes minutes and files correspondence to earn a living; but in his leisure hours he reverts to the fellahien standard of thought and fellahien associates." Of the omdeh, Mr. Trapmann says:—"That he will be loyal at heart to the Anglo-Egyptian Government in the event of trouble is improbable. That Government has done nothing for him, save undermine his influence and to lessen his local prestige. But that in the vast majority of cases the omdeh throughout the Nile Valley will assist the Anglo-Egyptian Government to suppress all signs of open revolt I do not doubt. How serious a factor their support is likely to prove can best be realised when it is remembered that it is in the villages and little up-country towns that the trouble will hatch out."

The necessity of displaying outward and visible signs of the British Occupation in the provinces has long been manifest, and the establishment of small British garrisons in the great provincial towns will afford a guarantee of security now lacking to the considerable European population who inhabit these centres. With the exception of the very rare occasions on which there is a route march the inhabitants of the Delta outside of Cairo and Alexandria never get a glimpse of the Army of Occupation, and if any fanatical outbreak did occur, all the mischief would be done before any troops could be rushed to the scene of the disturbance. But not only is there need of military decentralisation. The question of the decentralisation of British civil authority is of equal importance. English inspectors ought to reside permanently in the chief town of each monidieb. It is argued that such a system would tend to weaken the native authorities, but we fail to see that such a result would be of much harm in proportion to the immense amount of good which would ensue if efficient Anglo-Egyptian officials were placed permanently in the capital of every province. The tendency up to the present has been to centralise everything at Cairo, and owing to the ignorance that has thus prevailed as to the conditions of the provinces a somewhat injudicious optimism has been the result. Throughout the whole of Lord Cromer's last Report there are no hints of the fanaticism and unrest which are now said to permeate the country. For example, in speaking of the disturbances at Alexandria, his Lordship remarked on the "eminently satisfactory features in this little incident," which were the following:—"The first is that the language of the native and European press was, for the most part, very discreet and moderate. But little was said to aggravate the situation. The second is that it became apparent that twenty years of good government has produced one of the results which it was intended to produce. A conservative class, who are opposed to all disorder and disturbance, has been created. Nothing could be more marked than the manner in which all the influential and respectable members of native society at once ranged themselves on the side of order. The danger, such as it was, came only from the lowest classes of society, both European and native." In concluding his Report Lord Cromer remarks on the fact that his anticipation that the year 1905 would open under auspices of a peculiarly favourable nature for the cause of Egyptian progress and reform had been realized, and added:—"There is every reason to believe that this steady and uniform rate of progress will be maintained in future years."

The words were written only in March last and since then we have had a very disagreeable reminder that everything is not for the best in the best of all possible Egypt. The reason is due to the fact that the actual conditions of the country have been wrongly diagnosed owing to the continual centralising tendency of the Government which has permitted a most mistaken optimism to prevail. The fault is common to all bureaucracies. The interest of all the officials is to show that that part of the machine of government under their control is working most smoothly, so those at the head of affairs are lulled into a false sense of security. Until Anglo-Egyptian officialdom is more decentralised this evil will continue. The English soldier and the English official are wanted more in the provinces than even in Cairo.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Plague Credit.

To stamp out plague the Sanitary Administration has applied for a credit of L.E. 10,000.

Hashish Seizure.

The Cairo police have confiscated a quantity of hashish in a cigarette merchant's shop at Wagh el Birket, Cairo.

New French Contemporary.

The "Petit Port-Saïdien," a bi-weekly, appearing on Monday and Thursday, is our latest contemporary at Port Saïd.

The Brindisi Mail.

The mail from Europe, via Brindisi and Port Saïd, will be distributed at the G.P.O., Alexandria, at 9 p.m. to-day.

Hedjaz Railway.

Rapid progress is reported in the construction of the Hedjaz Railway, of which a further 630 kilometres have been completed.

Fire in Khartoum.

A telegram from Khartoum states that a fire broke out yesterday in Mr. Angelo Capato's stores there. The damage done is estimated at L.E. 5,000.

Decree Nisi.

A decree nisi has been granted by the French Consular Court, Cairo, dated July 3, 1906, in the suit of Henri Thomas Wronecki and Jeanne Marie Marthe Le Pée.

Cattle Plague.

During the week ending August 5, 21 cases of cattle plague were notified throughout Egypt, of which 3 occurred at Tanta, 12 at Abou-Tig (Assiout), at 6 at Embabeh (Ghizeh).

Raid on Gambling Hell.

A gambling hell was raided by the police at Hattah, in the Khalfa quarter of Cairo, on Monday evening; and the paraphernalia of gambling and the money were confiscated.

New Stores for Cairo.

The "Zher" announces that the Daïra Khassa is in treaty with a Swiss company for erecting on the European model a large drapery establishment in Rue Abou-El-Ela, Cairo.

Khedivial Law School.

The "Zher" announces that Mr. Dunlop, Adviser at the Ministry of Public Instruction, will communicate with the French Government, regarding the appointment of a successor to M. Grandmoulin, director of the Khedivial Law School.

Murderer Sentenced.

The Native Court of Zagazig yesterday sentenced Ahmed El-Sayed to death for the murder of another native, whose headless body was found in the Mukhtarieh Canal. The widow of the murdered man was sentenced to penal servitude for life, for being implicated in the murder.

Education Budget.

It has been decided to make one budget for the Wafke and Government schools, and to increase the general budget of the Ministry of Public Instruction by L.E. 80,000, to be allocated as follows:—L.E. 10,000 for kuttab, L.E. 12,000 for a new secondary school at Cairo; L.E. 15,000 for the purchase of school furniture; and L.E. 43,000 for salaries.

Khedivial Agricultural Society.

In compliance with the request of H. H. Prince Hussein Pasha Kamel, President of the Khedivial Agricultural Society, the Ministry of Finance has selected Abdul Hamid Bey Abbas, Mohamed El-Naghib, and Mohamed El-Hosni, officials of the society, to proceed to Milan to attend the Agricultural Show which will be held there shortly. The society's representatives will return to Cairo in about four weeks.

The Plague.

During the week which ended August 5, 9 fresh cases of plague were notified throughout Egypt, of which 7 occurred at Suez and 2 at Alexandria. Nine deaths and one cure were recorded, the number remaining under treatment being seven. From January 1 and August 5, 404 cases have been notified, in comparison with 20 and 761 during the corresponding periods of 1905 and 1904 respectively.

A Village Vendetta.

Sad has been the fate of a Greek publican who owns a café and bar at Ezbet El-Manasseh, near the Delta Barrage. Some time ago, Mr. Themistocles Pandi, that is his name, was much annoyed, as well as prejudiced, by a young native who was wont to occupy his leisure moments by stoning customers. The youth was imprisoned for the offence, and M. Pandi had no more trouble. The parents and relatives of the youth, however, took a different view to that of law and order, and setting an ambush for M. Pandi, wreaked their vengeance on him, by giving him a thrashing with abouts that left him more dead than alive. His injuries include a broken arm. The aggressors number twenty, and they include the omelch of the village.

SAN STEFANO CASINO.

The following is the menu of the dinner to be served to-morrow evening on the occasion of the small dance:—

Consommé glacé
Filet de Barbeue Diable
Pommes à l'Anglaise
Aloyau à la Renaissance
Chaud-froid à la Lyonnaise
Asperges d'Argentouille en Branches
Poulet au grain roti Broché
Salade verte
Biscuits glacés Marquise
Pâtisseries
Grand Dessert

RUSSIAN CRISIS.

MILITARY DICTATORSHIP PROBABLE.

REVOLUTIONARIES' EXPLOIT.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 7.
Owing to M. Stolypin's failure the feeling is growing in Russian Court circles in favour of a military dictatorship under the Grand Duke Nicholas.

An official communiqué declares that the Government is immutably resolved to restore order with firmness and energy, and that it has at its disposal sufficient force for that purpose.

Another revolutionary manifesto urges the people to make a decisive struggle against the Government. (Reuter)

ST. PETERSBURG, August 7.
Fresh manifestoes of the Revolutionary Socialists exhort the people to a decisive fight in order to obtain the Constitution by means of a general strike. (Havas)

SEVASTOPOL, August 7.
Yesterday morning revolutionaries rang the bell of the Military Tribunal and succeeded in gaining an entrance. They overpowered and blindfolded the attendant and proceeded to the office, from where they stole the records of the fleet, including the documents relating to the case of Lieutenant Schmidt. (Reuter)

THE WRECK OF THE SIRIO.

COWARDLY CONDUCT OF CAPTAIN.

CARTAGENA, August 7.
The captain of the Sirio is alive and ashore. He declares that the rock on which the vessel struck was not marked on the chart. (Reuter)

CARTAGENA, August 7.
The conduct of the officers and crew of the Sirio is much criticized by the survivors, who agree in stating that the captain left his cabin when the vessel struck and jumped into a boat, shouting: "Si salvi chi può." He was followed by the officers and crew. (Reuter)

ENGLISH ELECTORAL LAWS.

SOCIALISTS AND LIBERALS.

LONDON, August 7.
Mr. W. Churchill, speaking at Wimbome, referred to the Cockerham election result. He censured the attitude of the Socialists towards the Liberals. He said that no great party would endure such treatment, and that a reform of electoral laws was necessary. (P.)

RIOT AT CAPE TOWN.

CAPE TOWN, August 7.
A band of the unemployed, consisting mostly of men of coloured races and Indian, provoked a riot here. Several shops have been looted. (Reuter)

FRENCH GENERALS IN DUEL.

PARIS, August 7.
A dispute between Generals De Negrier and André, arising out of the memoirs published by the latter, led to a duel. General André fired without hitting his adversary. General De Negrier did not respond. (Reuter)

PARIS, August 7.
As a result of a polemic in the Press, Generals Negrier and André fought a duel with pistols. General Negrier did not reply to the fire of General André. (Havas)

DEATH OF A PRINCESS.

MUNICH, August 7.
Princess Mathilda of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, née Princess of Bavaria, is dead. (Havas)

THE MONTAGU TO BE SOLD.

LONDON, August 7.
The Montagu is to be sold by auction. (R.)

HOME CRICKET.

LONDON, August 7.
Cricket—Gloucestershire beat Essex by 9 wickets. (Reuter)

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FLOODS IN THE SUDAN.

GREAT DAMAGE DONE.

A telegram from Khartoum states that the recent heavy floods have done great damage to the Gaish dam, in Kassala, besides the canal and the bridges. The water overflowed into Kassala and Khashmieh, but the inhabitants are reported safe.

The irrigation works in Kassala this year have been abandoned.

THE COTTON-WORM.

The operations for the destruction of the cotton-worm have been continued during the week ending August 1, of which the report of the Ministry of the Interior, which was issued yesterday, is as follows:—

The provinces of Assiout, Beni-Souef, Fayoum, Minieh, Kanah, and Kalieb have not been affected, and the reports from the other provinces are as follows:—

Behera.—12,075 feddans, including 165 villages, have been infected and of these 11,518 feddans have been cleared.

Dakahlieh.—655 feddans, including 67 villages, have been infected, and of these 601 have been cleared.

Sharkieh.—20 feddans, including two villages, have been infected and cleared.

Gharbieh.—741 feddans, including 24 villages, have been infected and 631 of these cleared.

Gh'izab.—122 feddans, including 8 villages, have been infected and cleared.

THE PRESS AND THE CREDIT FONCIER HOLLANDAIS.

Some of our contemporaries are publishing the advertisements of the Crédit Foncier Hollandaïs, which has every appearance of being a lottery despite the fact that under a recent law such advertisements were prohibited. In the bulletin of Messrs. De Vries and Boutigny of the 23rd April last we read:—

Nous avons reçu plusieurs lettres par lesquelles on nous demande des renseignements sur le "Crédit Foncier Hollandaïs" dont une émission de titres est annoncée pompeusement depuis quelques jours à la 4me page des journaux.

Ensuite, à en juger du moins par les annonces sus-mentionnées, il ne s'agit guère d'une entreprise foncière, mais tout bonnement d'une loterie dans le genre de celles dont la vente des billets en Egypte est, croyons-nous, interdite par le règlement en vigueur depuis l'année dernière.

We understand that on the 5th July last the firm of Melides, as concessionaires of the Crédit in Egypt, wrote to the Governor of Cairo asking that the prohibition against certain newspapers publishing the advertisement of the Crédit Foncier Hollandaïs might be withdrawn.

The petition was accompanied by a certificate from the Dutch Consul to the effect that a decree of the Dutch Government dated Sept. 22, 1904, authorised the formation of the Crédit Foncier Hollandaïs. For over a month the Governor has not replied to the Banque Melides, and the result is that some papers publish the advertisements of the Crédit Hollandaïs without being molested, and others to which this publication is prohibited. To quote a Cairo contemporary, "Un pareil état de choses ne peut pas se prolonger sans porter préjudice aux principes de justice et aux intérêts privés."

THE REFUGEE RUSSIAN JEWS.

The action taken by M. D'Abazi, the Russian Consul General, and the committee who have so zealously espoused the cause, not only of Russian Jews, but of Christians also, who have been compelled to flee from their homes, has met with the success it deserved, and the first fête, which took place last Sunday at the San Stefano Casino, added a sum of no less than £1,900 to the funds at the disposal of the committee.

The special committee appointed to carry out the arrangements worked hard to bring about this result. Judge D'Abazi, who has for the last 25 or 30 years been well known and deservedly respected in Alexandria, ably seconded the efforts made by his son, and the result of their efforts combined with those of the committee was shown by the brilliant success of last Sunday's fête. The Casino was crowded, and three bands performed, viz., the Bracale orchestra, the band of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and the native band of the Government School. Many dinner parties were arranged, roulette tables were crowded, and several lotteries took place (Charity covereth a multitude of sins). The grounds were brilliantly illuminated, and every nook and corner hid its occupants. Needless to say, M. Landauer, the manager of the Casino, did everything in his power to contribute to the comfort and enjoyment of those attending the fête.

The second fête takes place at the "French Garden," in the Place des Consuls, on Saturday next. We trust that it will be equally successful, and that a further goodly sum will be added to that already obtained. It should be borne in mind that, although most of the refugees are Jews, many Christians are also assisted by the committee.

About 40 more families are expected to arrive here by Friday's steamer. Some of these in all probability will be sent to Palestine, but their destination is at present uncertain, and it is possible that all will remain in Egypt. The committee that has done so much solid good work during the past few months has shown itself worthy of the utmost public support, and we are pleased to find that this is not wanting. The committee did well to make the appeal and must be greatly gratified by last Sunday's generous response.

THE NILE FLOOD.

ITS PROBABLE DEVELOPMENT.

Captain Lyons, R.E., Director-General of the Survey Department, has issued a Memorandum on the meteorological conditions in Egypt and the Sudan during July with an estimate of the probable development of the Nile Flood. Captain Lyons says:—In the memorandum issued in the early part of July it was shown that the rise of the Blue Nile had been somewhat below the average up to the end of June, while a marked improvement had taken place during the first decade of July. General meteorological conditions seemed to point to a moderate but not an excessive rate of rise during the month.

CONDITIONS IN JULY. Normally rains on the equatorial plateau and on the east coast have greatly diminished from what they were in June and the summer dry season has set in. In the Bahr el Jebel, Bahr el Ghazal, and Sobat basin rains are heavy, as well as on the Sudan plains. On the Abyssinian tableland the rains are heavy, nearly 80 % of the annual rainfall falling in this month.

Place	Mean	1906	Difference	Percentage difference
Tanga	109	82	-27	-26
Dar el Salam	45	16	-29	-60
Zanzibar	56	17	-39	-70
Nairobi	26	73	+47	+181
Entebbe	68	42	-26	-38
Dolebe Hills	152	143	-9	-6
Kodok	116	187	+71	+61
El Obeid	112	128	+16	+14
Roseires	220	182	-38	-17
Wad Medani	121	131	+10	+8
Khartoum	32	87	+55	+172
Gallabat	195	207	+12	+6
Godaref	175	170	-5	-3
Khashm el Girba	140	256	+116	+83

The amount of rain recorded at the principal stations in and around the Nile Basin in July is given in the above table and two principal facts come out clearly; firstly, excess of precipitation on the equatorial east coast, which has been persistent since the beginning of the year, is now replaced by a deficiency; secondly, the rainfall over the Sudan plains has been somewhat above the average at almost all the stations from which information has been received.

In Abyssinia Addis Abeba is the only station where the rainfall is measured, but no report has arrived; private advices speak of the rains as not unusually heavy. The Khashm el Girba gauge on the Atbara near Kassala shows that heavy rain fell in its upper basin towards the end of the month.

The marshes of the Bahr el Jebel rapidly take up any rise caused by the rainfall in the hilly country east of Wadelaï and Gondokoro, and at Bor only 175 km. from the latter station the river level remains practically constant. It is only the Sobat, the Blue Nile, and the Atbara, therefore, draining the Abyssinian tableland, which are of importance at the present time. The Sobat rose steadily throughout the month at a normal rate. The Blue Nile at Roseires rose 5 metres during the month mostly by small rises until the 22nd, when it rose almost without a check until August 3.

It will be seen from the diagrams attached that while the level at Roseires was in June below the average of the last six years all of which have been low, it was slightly above it in July, and exceeded it considerably during the last days of the month.

At Khartoum the level was slightly above that of the past six years.

The Atbara at Khashm el Girba rose markedly at the end of the month, so that at Wady Halfa the level was but little below the mean of the 15 years 1890-1902 on August 5 and must soon exceed it.

The general level of the Nile at the principal stations is given in the following table:

5 DAYS DIFFERENCES FROM MEAN (in metres).	July 1906	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20
Khartoum	-0.47	-0.17	+0.30	+0.27	+0.27
Roseires	+0.39	+4.79	+0.48	+0.31	+0.31
Taukika	-0.14	-0.15	-0.21	-0.26	-0.26
Wady Halfa	-0.71	-0.78	-0.90	-1.07	-1.07
Berber	-0.49	-0.51	+0.05	+0.23	+0.23

At this time of year, so far as present knowledge goes, meteorological data from the Nile valley and from the equatorial region afford little information as to the conditions on the Abyssinian tableland, while from this region itself data are most meagre. We are therefore driven to compare the river stage with that of past years. The level at Wady Halfa 15 August was 74 cm. below the average of the last 15 years so it is fair to conclude that the level at Assouan will not be above the average till August 10 at least.

Referring to past years we see that the level at Assouan was below the average 1-5 August in 18 years but only in 3 of these (1891, 1893, 1898) was the flood up to or above the average. In 10 years the level remained below the average till 5-10 August and in all these the flood was below the average.

The critical period may be said to be the first 10 days of August as the volume of the flood depends on the level attained by the Blue Nile at, say, Roseires being maintained for sufficient time in August. In 1903 the river on August 12 rose to 20.8 metres and then fell slowly throughout the month. In 1904 it rose to 20.5 metres on July 31, then fell abruptly, 18.5 metres being mean for August (S).

So far then as information is available it appears probable that the flood will be near the average, but there is not at the present any ground for expecting that it will greatly exceed it.

§1) See Physiography of River Nile Plates XXIII and XXIV.

THE SITUATION IN EGYPT.

BY A.H. TRAPMANN (Late Egyptian Police)

Amid all the rumours of unrest that are borne on the air, amid all the prophecies of a possible replica of the Indian Mutiny in the Nile valley, it is well to pause and consider the present resources and organisation of the Anglo-Egyptian Government, and to examine more closely the grip that we have on the land.

The days and conditions of the Arabi revolt have long since passed away. The military and legislative measures in force while the Khalifa's flag still fluttered over Omdurman are already obsolete. The old Egypt is dead. The Egypt of to-day is a reincarnation in its adolescence, and like all things young, it grows at a tremendous pace. The administration has been obliged to alter and expand rapidly in order to keep pace with the phenomenal growth.

Modern Egypt is nominally governed by a Cabinet of native Pashas, who draw large salaries; but actually these have but little voice in the management of affairs. The reins of Government are really in the hands of a few English officials who modestly style themselves "advisers." Each native Minister has an English adviser, whose function it is to see that the "advice" which he tenders is duly accepted and acted upon. This policy is pursued throughout the whole administration so far as finance permits; but necessarily in the lower grades and positions the Treasury cannot bear the strain of duplicating the appointments. The result is that minor officialdom is but sparsely sprinkled with a leavening of Englishmen. Outside Cairo and Alexandria affairs are almost entirely in the hands of the native official, if one excepts the technical departments, such as the irrigation service.

A cause of the greatest anxiety is that the minor native official is not a "gentleman," even in the Egyptian sense of the word. He is merely a more or less educated native. In his spare hours he associates with the men whom in office hours he helps to govern. His ambitions, aspirations, mode of living are the same as those of his less educated compatriot. He writes minutes and files correspondence to earn a living; but in his leisure hours he reverts to the fellahen standard of thought and fellahen associates.

This is the man who is fostering the spirit of revolt in the country; and in the event of trouble he would throw in his lot with the great uneducated mass of the peasantry in the hope that his literary qualifications would, in the event of success, earn him a lucrative position under the new form of government. Luckily for the most part these men are dreamers of dreams only, and not men of action, nor with any capacity for organisation. They may be unfavourably compared with the "Baba" of India. It is their number and occupation rather than their individualism which render this class such a menace, including as it does practically the whole educated population of Egypt, from the junior officers of the army and police to the up-country stationmaster; from the schoolmaster to the War Office clerk.

So much for the civil element of the native governing class. The Omdah, or village headman, is deserving of separate mention. The Omdah is a relic of the old régime. Illiterate, and supremely indifferent to the world at large, he does not impress the casual observer favourably at first, but he who looks beneath the surface will find a virility and a directness of purpose which compensate for the lack of more refined qualities. I have known many of these Omdahs. Some I have found unjust, cruel, overbearing; but I have never yet found one who was not eminently capable to rule the people in his own village—and that with a hand of iron.

One of the results of the present régime is that the Omdah finds himself responsible to—and is obliged to—"Kow-Tow" to—the little circle of native clerks who ride away their days in the offices of the Provincial Governor. These in his heart of hearts he despises. He holds them in about as much affection as the soldier is able to cultivate for the War Office clerk who is responsible for supplying him with brown paper boots.

That the Omdah will be loyal at heart to the Anglo-Egyptian Government in the event of trouble is improbable. That Government has done nothing for him, save to undermine his influence and to lessen his local prestige. But that in the vast majority of cases the Omdahs throughout the Nile Valley will assist the Anglo-Egyptian Government to suppress all signs of open revolt I do not doubt. Though simple-minded and uneducated they are perfectly aware on which side of the bread the butter is likely to be found when all the trouble is over, and for that reason alone they will throw the tremendous weight of their influence into the scale of British supremacy.

How serious a factor their support is likely to prove can best be realised when it is remembered that it is in the villages and little up-country towns that the trouble will hatch out. The inhabitants of Cairo and Alexandria may perhaps follow in the footsteps of insubordination, though even this is extremely doubtful, but they certainly will not lead the movement. Let me here call attention to the fact that the 4,000 British troops now in Egypt proper are distributed between the garrisons of Cairo and Alexandria; and that if trouble and bloodshed were to occur in any provincial district there would be not one single British bayonet to enforce order.

The isolated and scattered British officials and their families who live outside those two great towns would indeed be in great jeopardy in the event of a general rising. The provincial police would be powerless, and probably unwilling to protect them. Their only hope would be to make for one of the coastguard stations and trust to the gallant—and indubitably loyal—Sudanese from which this fine service is recruited, to defend them and convey them to a place of safety.

The sooner small British garrisons are stationed in the big provincial centres such as Tanta, Mansourah, Zagazig, etc., the sooner will the Egyptian realise that we have laid our hand to the plough and will not be turned back from the work which we have undertaken, and then—and then only—will real peace and security come upon the land.

(Daily Graphic.)

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

It is reported from Tunis that H.H. Princess Naz'eh Hanem and her husband, Sayid Khalil Abou Hajib, left for Europe recently and will spend some time in France and England.

Princess Zohra Hanem, who is spending the summer months in Cyprus, has given £500 for the construction of a girls' school in Larnaca.

The late Mohamed Pasha Cherif, whose death in Paris we announced yesterday, was well known in Parisian Society, and had only lately been made a member of the Club "l'Espérance."

Adly Pasha Yeghen, President of the Council of the Wafke Administration, has been nominated an officer of the Legion of Honour.

Commendatore Zeppa, Italian member of the Public Debt Commission, is going on leave to Italy on Thursday next.

Among local notabilities present at a ball given in the Palace Hotel, St. Moritz, on Monday of last week were Baron de Menasse and Count and Countess Zogheb.

Captain S. J. Somerville, 2nd Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, left Cairo for Shihin el-Kom yesterday, accompanied by Interpreter Hornstein.

Lieut. W. F. Stirling, D.S.O., 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, has been selected for service with the Egyptian Army.

Mr. I. M. Emile Galtier has been appointed librarian to the Antiquities Department at an annual salary of L.E. 180.

Mr. F. W. Schafer, managing director of the Shannon, Limited, who recently arrived in Cairo, is expected at San Stefano to-morrow for a few days' stay.

Among the visitors now staying at the Carlton Hotel are the following: Mr. J. De Martino Bey and family, Cairo; Mr. Alfred Chamas, Cairo; Mrs. Vve Macropolo, Alexandria; Mr. Moise Sapriel and family, Cairo; Mr. E. L. Edgar, India; Mr. Francis Allet, Mme Allet, Mlle Allet, Minia; Mr. A. Turo, Beni Seef; Mr. de Peretti and family, Cairo; Mrs. Von Grimm, Cairo; Mr. and Mme Hassib Bey, Cairo; Habib Bey Graia, Mansourah.

SAN STEFANO CASINO.

A BATHING INCIDENT.

A curious accident happened this morning at the sea-baths belonging to the San Stefano Hotel-Casino. A well-dressed lady, apparently an Oriental, went to her private dressing-room prior to taking a bath. While the lady was inside the floor of her dressing-room gave way and she was precipitated into the sea fully dressed. Fortunately the sea is not very deep at this point, otherwise the accident might have had serious consequences.

As soon as the accident occurred a scene of extraordinary excitement ensued. Ladies in scanty raiment rushed about screaming in various languages. Luckily, a young girl, who was elegantly and fully dressed, plunged into the water and rescued the distressed lady.

The panic was so great that a number of ladies refused to bathe. It is to be hoped that this incident will induce the management of the San Stefano Casino to carefully inspect the structural arrangements of their baths. Wood, owing to the action of salt water, quickly deteriorates, and it is most essential, in the interests of public safety, that such accidents should be guarded against.

NILE VALLEY MINING.

Messrs. Lake and Currie, the Nile Valley company's engineers, report as follows:—The total footage for the month ended 30th June, 1906, amounted to 114 ft. The main shaft (No. 5) was sunk 17 ft 6 in to 27 ft 6 in and No. 1 shaft 16 ft 6 in to 29 ft 6 in. The third level is at present being opened up by means of divers from the bottom of Winze B.N. 1. The north drive is now in 40 ft, and the south drive 39 ft. In the former the lode averages over 2 ft in width, a value of 17.1 dwts, whilst in the latter the width is about 1 ft, with an average value of 13 dwts. This refers to the distances driven during the month of June only. The average widths and values over the entire distance driven on the third level—namely, 79 ft—are as below:—North drive, width 21 ins, value 21.1 dwts; south drive, width 13.8 ins, value 21.9 dwts. Driving north and south has also been commenced from the bottom of winze B.S. 1 at the 320 ft, or third level. Shaft No. 1 is rapidly approaching the third level. As soon as the requisite depth is attained, driving will be pushed on both north and south. During the month only 160 tons of ore were crushed, yielding 95 ozs of amalgam, and the battery has now been shut down pending the development of additional ore reserves. This has enabled the management to concentrate all their energies underground, and as a large number of new faces have been got to work the footage for July should be considerably in excess of June.

EGYPTIAN PRISONS.

REPORT FOR 1905.

The report of Coles Pasha on the Prisons Department of the Ministry of the Interior for 1905 has just been issued. The following extracts from the report will be of interest:—

100,822 persons were committed to prison during the year, being 94,516 males and 6,306 females compared with 96,229 males and 9,990 females during 1904. The following are the totals for the past four years of the commitments:

1905	100,822
1904	106,219
1903	110,625
1902	109,046

The number of prisoners committed "Before trial" and "By Irrigation Courts" shows a considerable increase.

Irrigation Courts.

As regards the Irrigation Courts, it is explained that owing to the shortage of water during the early summer, rotation regulations had to be strictly enforced and a larger number of persons were prosecuted than usual. This may be the case, but when in one Markaz (Santa) 697 persons are imprisoned and in the adjoining Markaz of Zifta only 63, it would appear that some special supervision is called for to ensure the regulations being uniformly applied. In fact there seems to be no sufficient reason why this and similar Administrative Courts should not now be all abolished and the offences hitherto dealt with by them prosecuted before the Markaz Tribunals. The Decrees constituting these Administrative Courts clearly contemplated expedition in the disposal of the cases; yet it is not unusual to find persons undergoing imprisonment in the autumn, if not later, for petty offences committed in the early summer.

Sentences.

68,318 males and 5,509 females were sentenced to imprisonment during the year, compared with 73,095 males and 8,650 females sentenced during 1904. Of the prisoners sentenced during the year 1,107 were sent to penal servitude (527 in 1904), 148 to detention (150 in 1904), 21,392 to imprisonment with labour (21,958 in 1904), 34,383 to simple imprisonment (34,278 in 1904), and 16,776 to imprisonment in default (24,825 in 1904). It will thus be seen that the total decrease is accounted for by the diminution in prisoners sentenced in default, being 8,049 less than during 1904. Penal servitude prisoners on the other hand have increased considerably.

Executions.

Twenty men were executed during the year against 7 in 1904. These executions now all take place in private, a special execution room having been built in each prison. Those only who have assisted at public executions in Egypt can appreciate the remarkable change these private executions have brought about. The representatives of the Press are admitted, but a paragraph in the Arabic paper is the usual record. In fact a few minutes suffice for the whole ceremony and the condemned man himself is left in ignorance of the day and hour till he is waited on by the hangman. There are many who maintain that executions in Egypt are now too civilised and that a public example is necessary. Executions, whether public or private, have had, as far as one can judge, little effect, for murders are, if anything, more numerous than they were twenty years ago.

Sentences awarded by Courts.

There is an interesting return in this year's report showing the sentences of imprisonment awarded by each Court separately. Judging from this return the Courts of Assiut and Beni Suef deal with their criminals with greater severity than elsewhere; on the other hand the Alexandria tribunals have sentenced comparatively few to long terms of imprisonment.

Labour Home for Alexandria.

Alexandria, as in previous years, shows the largest percentage of re-convictions of juveniles from reformatories. Alexandria would thus appear to be the most suitable place to start a "labour home" where discharged boys could be received and better supervised. The present system of asking the local Governor or Moudir to interest himself in obtaining work for a discharged boy does not always prove satisfactory.

Escapes.

Sixty-three prisoners escaped during the year; of these 29 were recaptured, leaving 24 still at large. Amongst the escaped prisoners accounted for during the year was a man who was such an exceptional criminal that his death calls for a short obituary notice.

In 1900 Shehata Ibrahim was one of a police guard on the Alexandria Prison; whilst on guard he succeeded in breaking into and pillaging the prison store and, to avoid detection of the theft, set fire to the building. He was arrested but whilst in prison awaiting trial, he, with the connivance of one of the guard, a former comrade, succeeded in escaping. Shehata was next arrested in 1901 in the Gharbieh Moudirieh charged with robbery and murder and sentenced to death. In 1902, whilst at exercise in the courtyard of the Cairo Appeal Prison, he succeeded in escaping by scaling a wall in the face of an armed sentry. In December 1905 he was shot dead by a village policeman whilst committing a gar robbery in the Gharbieh Moudirieh. Modern methods of penology are wasted on such a criminal, and it is to be hoped for the sake of the community that there are not many men of this description in Egypt.

Conclusion.

Coles Pasha concludes as follows:—

In concluding this report, I would take the opportunity of reminding all officers, more especially the Directors of Prisons, that, although much has been accomplished since the loosening of the purse strings made Prison Administration on civilised lines possible, their task is by no means complete. It is not unusual for inspecting officers when reporting some irregularity to qualify their remarks by implying that with Egyptian officers in charge of prisons nothing more can be expected. Now I venture to differ from such observations, and I may say I expect quite as much, if not more, from my Egyptian subordinates as I do from Europeans. I will go further and say that Egyptian officers have, in many respects, proved themselves superior to Europeans; they often, in fact, undertake and carry out work the difficulties of which appear insuperable to their European confrères.

Where many Egyptian officers fail is in the enforcement of discipline, and they do not always pay the necessary attention to matters of daily routine. As an instance, if silence, throughout a prison, can be at once obtained by a warning bell on the arrival of an inspecting officer, the hum of voices so often heard from outside a prison can easily be prevented. Again, with the subordinate staff, I fear that this tendency is to overlook irregularities, provided that there are no complaints and prisoners "play up" to the warning bell. A prisoner thus treated naturally resents the unexpected enforcement of a rule and a major offence has often to be reported in consequence.

For many years so many glaring abuses and faults had to be remedied that what I may term the niceties of prison administration were perhaps overlooked. It behoves all officials, therefore, not to rest satisfied by comparing the present with the past; but, year by year, to perfect their administration till there is little to find fault with. With prisons overcrowded as at present, I admit the task is not an easy one, and standing orders in the matter of accommodation must perforce be occasionally ignored. But in other respects regulations should be strictly adhered to, and in the matter of discipline especially, directors should actively supervise the work of their subordinates. Unless discipline be severe, prison life ceases to be deterrent to the ordinary Egyptian prisoner.

JAPAN'S COTTON TRADE.

The American Consul at Kobe, writing to the Department of Commerce at Washington, U.S.A., says that raw cotton forms the largest single item of import into Japan, its manufacture being also the most important industry. He continues:—"Japan having seen that Great Britain, though not a cotton-producing country, spins and weaves that staple for about 50 per cent. of the people of the world, and having seen that many of the conditions in the two countries are parallel, no doubt wishes to profit by the example of her prosperous ally. Thus cotton mills have been established throughout this country, more particularly in the Kobe district, and in these American and other cottons are transformed by cheap labour into fabrics which not only go towards supplying the home demand but in certain lines are also largely exported. The quality of the cotton is mostly middling and inferior, of which the greater part comes from British India, America, and China, in that order named, while Egypt supplies the relatively small amount required for the higher-grade yarns. Yarn for home consumption is composed almost entirely of American cotton, but in that for export it is mixed with others to the extent of from 10 to 20 per cent."

"With reference to the future development of the cotton spinning industry, there is a noticeable tendency toward the absorption of the smaller mills by the larger ones, and also toward the utilisation of water power for the generation of electricity as a substitute for steam. There is little doubt but that the importation of raw cotton into this country will increase largely in the near future on account of the efforts being made to extend Japanese trade in cotton yarns and woven goods to the Asiatic Continent, especially if the relatively high price for yarn and low price for cotton is maintained."

A WARNING TO TRAVELLERS.

So many residents in Egypt make use of the P.L.M. line from Marseilles to get to London and Paris that it is worth while noting for their warning a remarkable case of up-to-date brigandage of which an English lady was the victim, which is yet one more tale to tell of train robbery between London and Marseilles. An English lady, Mrs. Gardner, arrived at Charing Cross on Wednesday week, to find that her despatch box had been looted of several hundred pounds' worth of jewellery and £40 in cash. Time was when the highwayman and the brigand adopted different methods of operation; but "autre temps, autre mœurs," and now the train robber is the natural successor of M. Claude Duval and Signor Luigi Vampa. A corridor train has the great advantage, for the traveller, that you can walk out of your compartment whenever you like; but unfortunately there is the disadvantage that anybody else can walk in. On the whole, we should think it would generally be safer, at least on the French lines (we say nothing whatever of the Italian), to include one's valuables in one's registered luggage, instead of carrying them in a portable box or bag. Furthermore, the P.L.M., and the Nord, which are responsible for the great pleasure highway through France to Southern Europe, might well bestir themselves to exercise a rather more careful surveillance of their passengers than they have hitherto done—at least, if we may judge from results.

ARMY AND NAVY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 28.

Captain and Brevet Major E. Fetherstonhaugh, 1st Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, has been placed on duty with the draft which is being prepared by the 2nd Battalion, Buttevant, for the 1st Battalion, Alexandria. The draft will leave England about the 1st October.

The 3rd Battalion Coldstream Guards, one of the two doomed battalions of the Household Brigade, will go to Egypt for a tour of service. The battalion will leave England about the latter end of September, and will be stationed at Cairo. The reduction of the 3rd Battalion Scots Guards is being proceeded with.

Major G.W.J. FitzG. Stannus, the junior field officer of the 20th Hussars, Brighton, has gone on retired pay after spending a little over sixteen years in the service. He was originally appointed to the Royal West Kent Regiment in June, 1890, and three months later transferred to the 20th Hussars, and got his troop in the latter in 1895, and majority in 1903 whilst the regiment was stationed at Cairo. Major Stannus was with the 20th in the closing stages of the Boer War, 1901-02, and participated in the operations in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony (Queen's medal with four clasps).

Captain W.F. Sweny, Royal Fusiliers, on return from service with the Khedive's Army, has been posted to the 4th Battalion at Dublin. El Kaimakam Sweny Bey was very popular in the Bahri Ghazal Province, where he discharged the duties of senior inspector under Governor Sutherland.

Lieutenant P. J. M. Postlethwaite, 2nd Battalion King's Own Light Infantry, Sheffield, who is taking service under the Egyptian Government, has held a commission in the K.O.L.I. since January, 1900, and has the reputation of being a smart young officer, of whom more will be heard.

To Captain C. Pierce, 1st Battalion Royal Berkshire Regiment, belongs the distinction of being the champion military shot in Ireland he having secured that honour at the All Ireland Army Rifle Meeting at the Carragh in the past week. In the grand aggregate he stands first with a score of 124. Lance Sergeant Harrison, 1st Royal Berk., was second best shot. Sergeant J. M. Reid, Colour Sergeant Doe, and Captain Macdonald, same battalion, took 14th, 16th, and 17th place respectively. The team of the Royal Berks had no difficulty in carrying off the Lord Roberts Cup with the score of 661.

Lieutenant A. J. Fraser, 1st Battalion Royal Berkshire Regiment, Dublin, has been transferred to the 2nd Battalion at Khartoum, and will remain with the 1st Battalion till the coming troop season, when he will embark for Egypt.

It is not expected that the home battalion of the Royal Berks will send out any draft during its stay in Egypt, owing to its near departure for India.

Recruiting for the Northumberland Fusiliers, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Lancashire Fusiliers, and Manchester Regiment, the 3rd and 4th Battalions of which are to be reduced, has been stopped.

Recruiting all round shows a little improvement. This usually follows the close of the militia training season, when a good deal of volunteering to the Line takes place.

"To what base uses we return": The old battleship Alexandria, which was prominently engaged in the bombardment of the defences of Alexandria, 11th July, 1882, is about to be converted into a coaling bulk. The Alexandria was ordinarily the flagship of Sir Beauchamp Seymour, commanding the British fleet, but he shifted his flag just before the bombardment to the battleship Invincible, which drew less water in the harbour. The Alexandria threw 407 shot and shell, exclusive of 4,000 rounds of Nordenföldt and 340 rounds from her Gatling guns. In return, she was struck from the forts over sixty times.

On the whole, the Imperialists may be thankful that the present Administration, in its worship of the fetish economy, did not smash up the entire shipbuilding programme of its predecessor. In the House of Commons yesterday, in Committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates, Mr. Robertson stated that the shipbuilding programme would include three battleships of the Dreadnought type, two ocean going destroyers, eight submarines, and twelve coast destroyers, instead of the four Dreadnoughts, five ocean destroyers, and twelve submarines proposed by the late Government. A fourth Dreadnought would be projected in the event of the Hague Conference not coming to a satisfactory conclusion. The Government hoped to save nearly a couple million pounds. The project was severely criticised by Mr. Balfour. Eventually the vote was agreed to.

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NEW INDUSTRIES AT NAPLES.

In a supplementary report on the trade and commerce of South Italy for the year 1905 Mr. Consul General Rolfe states that the law of July 8, 1904, under which ground and motive power are granted almost free and exemption from duties and taxes allowed for ten years to manufacturers who will establish new industries or enlarge existing ones at Naples, is beginning to show important results. Over 50,000 square metres (about 100 acres) have already been taken up, and very important works are rising upon the ground. The two important companies for the manufacture of textiles, the Lombarda-Napolitana and the Ligore-Napolitana, both, as their names import, having their origin in Northern Italy, will give employment to 300 operatives; the Singallia silk works will rival the Caserta works in importance; the Valeno sugar refinery has transformed its mills from Segni and is erecting works on a much larger scale at Naples; the railway carriage works of Dialto and Benvenuti, to whom Government contracts are secured by the law, have taken up a large amount of ground, and the extension of the yards of Miami and Silvestri, who purchased the works and plant of the British firm of Hawthorn and Guppy, and have largely increased them, as well as a factory for canning fruit and vegetables, are among the chief pioneers of the new industrial movement. Some 50 other applications have reached the authorities, and these will all have attention as soon as it is possible to expropriate the present owners under the law of 1885. All this means that the ground devoted to industrial expansion has proved much too limited for the candidates who are willing to take it up; but as the law applies not only to the free zone as at first instituted, but to all the land which is included in the municipal area, it is clear that a very considerable amount more will have to be expropriated before the investing public is satisfied. Now there lies to the west of Naples a considerable plain which extends from the hill of Posillipo, a great part of the way to Pozzuoli, and enjoys a good anchorage, easily convertible into a capacious harbour. Here the Terni steelworks have already taken up 500,000 square metres (about 100 acres) for the erection of works. Here also a firm is setting up works for the making of elevators, and no doubt the industrial importance of this plain will rise considerably as soon as it is connected by rail with the eastern side of the town, and with the whole Italian railway system, from which it is at present cut off by the intervening city.

THE PARADOX OF INDIA.

The paradox of our Government of India is well illustrated by Mr. Sidney Low in a parable in his new book on India. Imagine, he says, that the Japanese had conquered all Europe, including the British Isles. In Wales there would be schools for Welsh and English; newspapers in both languages; Methodist ministers, Church of England parsons; Welsh and English Judges with barristers and attorneys, mostly Welsh, practising before them; Welsh mice's having coal in the Rhondda Valley; London financiers exploiting Swansea and Cardiff:—

"There might be a Japanese regiment at Chester, and a cruiser flying the chrysanthemum flag acting as guardship off the Severn. But beyond a few traders there are no Japanese residents at all, save and except a Mr. Hayashi or a Mr. Inaga, who is the principal administrative officer of the province, with a couple of young Japanese assistants, a Japanese police commandant, and a Japanese chief judge. Imagine, further, Mr. Hayashi or Mr. Inaga ruling from an extremely modest country house somewhere in the mountain valleys, and assume that he has no Parliament or local Assembly to control him, but receives his orders direct from the Mikado's Cabinet at Tokio, or from a Japanese Government of Europe, with its seat at Berlin or Vienna. Imagine all this, and you get something like the marvellous condition of things that prevails in British India at this moment of writing."

In his concluding chapter Mr. Low raises this old question as to the endurance of this strange mode of government. On the whole, he is optimistic, and he has one argument which is well worth consideration:—

"The point that differentiates our rule from that of any Eastern dynasty is that we are migrants, not settlers. It is to some extent an element of weakness; but it is also the prime and main source of our efficiency and strength. In all the other cases, the masculine conquering race has suffered that deterioration which comes, as if by law of nature, to overtake every despotic monarchy in the East. The Moghuls might be masters of India to this hour if they could have bred a succession of Babers and Akbars. . . ."

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Deux employés bons comptables disposant de quelques heures par jour, demandent à tenir livres de commerce. Bonnes références.
Aide-comptable, correspondant français parlant encore l'italien, l'arabe, et le turc, demande place à Alexandrie ou Caire. Bonnes références.
Professeur français, diplômé, cherche leçons à domicile.
N.B.—Pour tous renseignements s'adresser au Siège Social de la Société, Rue Mosquée Attarine No. 21.
Le Secrétaire est ouvert tous les jours, excepté les dimanches et jours de fête, de 7 h. 1/2 à 8 h. 1/2 du soir.
Les insertions ci-dessus sont faites gratuitement par les soins de la Société et seuls les sociétaires peuvent en bénéficier.
"Les personnes qui adressent des demandes à la Société, sont priées de joindre un timbre pour la réponse."



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PITH OF THE PRESS.

SPORT AND PLAY.

MINDEN DAY.

The Lancashire Fusiliers held their annual sports on 1st August, the anniversary of the Battle of Minden. As is customary, every member of the regiment wore roses in their helmets throughout the day. This practice originates from the fact that during the Battle of Minden, in which the XX Foot, as the regiment was then styled, played so distinguished a part, the English Brigade plucked roses from the rose gardens through which they passed, and placed them in their helmets.

This year, the sports, owing to the unsuitable nature of the ground, took the form of a series of Gymkhana events. Everyone spent a most enjoyable afternoon, many of the events being of a very comical nature. The blindfold drill and instrument races were particularly amusing.

A list of the principal winners is given below:

1. Instrument Race (Band in costume playing instruments).—1st, Bandman Reeves; 2nd, Bn. Riddle; 3rd, Bn. Field; 4th Bn. Holness.

Prizes for costume.—1st, Bn. Kevins; 2nd, Boy Kelly.

2. Blind Fold Drill.—1st, B. Co.; 2nd, F. Co.; 3rd, E. Co.

3. Sack Races.—A. 1st, Pte. Lewis; 2nd, Cransby; 3rd, Pte. Gibson. B. 1st, Pte. Chadwick; 2nd, Pte. Locke; 3rd, Pte. Smith. C. 1st, Pte. Eames; 2nd, Pte. Watson; 3rd, Pte. Murphy.

4. Blind Fold Boxing.—1st, Pte. Fletcher; 2nd, Pte. Barlow; 3rd, Pte. Quinn; 4th, Pte. Winterbottom.

5. Potato Race.—1st, Pte. Barlow; 2nd, Bandman Russell; 3rd, Pte. Murphy.

6. Boot and Coat Race.—1st, Pte. Smith; 2nd, Drummer Cransby; 3rd, Dr. Shackleton; 4th Pte. Holt.

7. Whistling Race.—A. 1st, Pte. Lewis and Dr. Judd. B. 1st, Drummers Wright and Powers.

8. Three Legged Race.—1st, Ptes. Dent and Riddle; 2nd, Ptes. O'Brien and Bannister; 3rd, Drummers Day and Wright.

9. Egg and Spoon Race.—1st, Pte. Peat; 2nd, Pte. Jardine; 3rd, Pte. Jones.

10. Bun and Treacle.—1st, Drummer Shackleton; 2nd, Pte. Smith; 3rd, Drummer Cransby.

11. Dribbling Football.—1st, Bandman Belding; 2nd, Cr. Sgt. Smalley; 3rd, Pte. Rogers; 4th Drummer Cransby.

12. Throwing the Cricket Ball.—1st, Pte. Turner; 2nd, Pte. Chance; 3rd, Pte. Reading; 4th, Pte. Logan.

13. Best turned-out Recruit in Marching Order.—1st, Pte. Beech; 2nd, Pte. Albrow.

14. Consolation Race.—1st, Pte. Bone; 2nd, Dr. Day; 3rd, Bandman Chisnall.

Mrs. Collison-Morley kindly consented to give away the prizes.

Immediately after the sports an open-air concert commenced, before a huge and enthusiastic audience consisting of men from every regiment and corps in the garrison.

The stage scenery was the work of Lieuts. Collison Morley and Castle-Smith. The square outside the gymnasium, where the concert was held, had been tastefully decorated with flags and bunting and was lit up with lamps. Even before the concert commenced the square was packed with spectators. By the courtesy of Major Wilding, the band of the 2nd Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers opened the entertainment, which was of a most varied and enjoyable character.

OUTING AT ABOUKIR.

A very pleasant outing to Aboukir was given on Monday (Bank Holiday) by the A.S.C. and A.O.D. Among the various items for the afternoon's amusement was a cricket match, "Ladies v. Gentlemen," which caused great excitement (and amusement), the condition of play being that the gentlemen batted and bowled left handed. The ladies batted first and made the excellent score of 96, in which they were ably assisted by the scorer and umpire. The gentlemen's innings only yielded 48, but this was due to the excellent work of the lady wicket keeper, the decisions of the umpire, the absent-mindedness of the scorer and the terrific bowling and smart fielding of the ladies' team, one of whom brought off two splendid catches in quite professional style. Scores:—

LADIES.		
Mrs. Pawcett, caught out...	10	
" Barnett, caught out...	11	
" Saunders, run out...	7	
" Hazeldine, bowled...	8	
" Nunn, not out...	16	
" Byrne, bowled...	5	
Miss Hempstead, bowled...	14	
" Nunn, bowled...	9	
" L. Nunn, caught out...	7	
" Eagle, bowled...	4	
Extras...	5	
Total...	96	

GENTLEMEN.		
Q. M. S. Hazeldine, came out...	3	
Bandmaster Pawcett, put out...	2	
Cor. Sgt. Byrne, not out...	7	
" O. Malley, went out...	0	
Q. M. S. Saunders, put out...	3	
Sgt. Barnes, talked out...	8	
S. M. Murphy, played out...	9	
Mr. Patterson, given out...	4	
S. M. Neville, left out...	7	
Mr. Wm. Bailey, shot out...	0	
Extras...	5	
Total...	48	

The corporals of the Dublin Fusiliers were also out at Aboukir and the whole made a very merry party, and the opinion was universal as the train raced back to Sidi Gaber that the day had been a delightful one.

ALEXANDRIA SWIMMING CLUB.

On Saturday last, at Gabbari, the members met as usual in strong force and competed in the following competitions:—

Diving.—1st, A. A. Ecclestone (15 pts.); 2nd, O. H. Glasspole (13 pts.); 3rd, E. A. Darton (11 pts.).

Plunging.—1st, C. H. Glasspole (44 ft.); 2nd, H. R. Inglett (38 ft.); 3rd, A. A. Ecclestone (37 ft.).

A polo match was then played in which Ecclestone's team somewhat easily defeated Glasspole's team by 6 goals to 3. Glasspole played well and scored all the goals for his side. Mr. T. Potts refereed.

The programme for next Saturday is a 50 yards handicap for juniors and a plate diving competition for the seniors, after which the customary polo practice, diving, etc. There will be prizes for both the foregoing events.

The members will be glad to know that two more valuable silver cups will arrive shortly, one presented by the master mariners visiting the port of Alexandria for the 100 yards juniors Championship and the other for the seniors Diving Championship, presented by the hon. chairman of the club. Both trophies are perpetual.

THE OLDEST LIVING TREE.

A correspondent writes to the "Times":—"It is difficult to realize, in these days of scepticism and higher criticism, that it is possible to see and handle portions of the branches of a tree under the shade of which both St. Luke and St. Paul, according to Dean Farrar, probably rested. In the island of Cos, in the Aegean Sea, there stands, jealously guarded, a huge plane tree, measuring nearly 18 yards in circumference. It is surrounded by a podium, or raised platform, breast high, doubtless built to support the trunk of the tree after it had become hollow and weak from age. The lower branches are still well preserved, and have been shored up by pieces of antique columns, over the upper ends of which the branches have grown like caps in consequence of the pressure of their own weight. Close by the tree is said to be the chair of Hippocrates, the father of medicine, and it is supposed that he taught the art of healing from that seat. He was born at Cos 460 B.C. This gives a clue to the age of the celebrated plane tree, which must be considerably more than 2,000 years old. Dr. Edward Clapton, formerly physician at St. Thomas's Hospital, whose devotion to archaeology is well known, sent an agent a year or two ago to procure some fragment of the tree. This was done, but at considerable risk, as the Sultan, who attaches great importance to its preservation, has given strict orders that no one is to touch the tree, which is therefore guarded day and night. The specimens which Dr. Clapton obtained have now been generously handed over to the Royal College of Surgeons, where they will be displayed in the museum. They consist of two pieces of branch, a bundle of twigs from the branches, and a small box of leaves and round buttonlike catkins of the plane tree."

Calendar of Coming Events.

ALEXANDRIA.

Aug. 8	Khedivial Yacht Club. Regatta.
Wed 8	Windsor Hotel. Concert by De Salvo orchestra. 6-12 daily. Cinematograph 10.
	Mex Casino and Restaurant on Syren Island. Concert daily by Roumanian orchestra. (Tel. No. 940.)
	French Garden. Varieties. 9.
	Z z z z Theatre. Cinematograph Theatre. 9.
	San Stefano Theatre. Varieties. 9.30.
	Alhambra. Italian dramatic company in <i>Pink Dominoes</i> . 9.30.
Thurs. 9	San Stefano Casino. Small Dance. 10.
Sun. 12	San Stefano Casino. Concert. 10 30 and 4.30.
	Round Point. Pigeon Shooting. 2.30.
Sun. 19	Alhambra Theatre. Debut of French comedy company.

From the 20th to 29th July the upstream readings of the Assouan Reservoir are not recorded for 1905.

CAIRO.

Aug. 8	Continental Hotel. Concert by Military Band. 8 to 11.
	New Theatre Abbas. Italian opera company. 9.
	Théâtre des Nouveautés. 9.30.
	Alcazar Parisien. 9.30.
Fri. 10	Zoological Gardens. Afternoon Concert by the Ghizeh Boys' Band.
	Esbekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9.
Sun. 12	Zoological Gardens. Concert by Ghizeh Boys' Band. Afternoon.
Tues. 14	Esbekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9.

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CATARRH OF KIDNEYS

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"I have always enjoyed excellent health, except frequent and painful attacks of bladder trouble, which doctors failed to relieve or cure."
"Upon recommendation I used Per-una to my utter satisfaction, not having had an attack now for four or five years."—J. Blyler.



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WHEN the kidneys become affected by catarrh, either from colds, overwork, or an extension of catarrh from some other organ, they fail to perform their normal functions.

It is the work of the kidneys to excrete from the blood many of the poisons which accumulate in the body.

If the kidneys fail in their work, the poisons accumulate to such an extent as to cause convulsions, which often prove fatal.

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It also strengthens the action of the heart, equalizing the circulation of the blood in all parts of the system.

For special directions everyone should read "THE LIVES OF LIFE," a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Per-una is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty-five shillings.

Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. HARTMAN can wait the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. HARTMAN, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.

The following wholesale druggist will supply the retail drug trade in Alexandria, Egypt.

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NILE GAUGE READINGS.

JULY 1905-1906

Date	W. NILE. TEWPIKIA.		B. NILE. ROSAIRES.		KHARTOUM.		ATHARA Khashm el Girza.		HALFA.		ASSOUAN RESERVOIR.				GAUGE.		RHODAH.	
	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	U.S. 1905	U.S. 1906	D.S. 1905	D.S. 1906	1905	1906	1905	1906
	M. CM.	M. CM.													P. K.	P. K.		
20	11.15	11.52	14.96	15.94	12.27	13.15	13.20	13.08	2.42	2.92	—	94.40	85.62	86.12	2.17	3.15	11.22	12.12
21	11.15	11.54	15.20	16.80	12.46	13.20	13.10	13.12	2.46	3.21	—	94.22	85.72	86.19	2.21	3.18	12.1	12.13
22	11.18	11.57	15.10	16.32	12.75	13.30	13.40	13.00	2.49	3.38	—	94.13	85.87	86.50	3.4	4.8	12.5	12.15
23	11.20	11.57	15.08	16.55	12.82	13.40	14.55	13.20	2.51	3.50	—	94.33	86.04	86.68	3.12	4.16	12.9	12.19
24	11.20	11.59	15.19	16.88	12.85	13.43	13.00	13.38	2.57	3.60	—	94.64	86.13	86.96	3.16	5.4	12.13	13.0
25	11.20	11.60	15.53	17.20	12.85	13.60	13.30	13.32	2.66	3.78	—	94.91	86.18	87.23	3.18	5.16	12.15	13.5
26	11.22	11.61	15.68	17.34	12.95	13.70	12.95	13.30	2.74	3.95	—	95.03	86.22	87.44	3.21	6.2	12.17	13.6
27	11.25	11.61	15.70	17.36	12.95	13.75	12.70	13.18	2.81	4.05	—	95.13	86.28	87.62	3.23	6.10	12.19	13.5
28	11.25	11.63	16.14	17.84	13.00	13.85	12.80	13.32	2.96	4.09	—	95.16	86.37	87.86	4.2	6.20	12.21	13.4
29	11.28	11.63	16.50	19.20	13.00	14.00	12.98	13.62	3.28	4.10	—	95.20	86.51	88.00	4.9	7.6	12.21	13.6
30	11.28	11.64	16.30	18.75	13.10	14.16	13.15	13.70	3.59	4.22	94.37	95.17	86.60	88.13	—	7.9	12.21	13.4
31	11.29	11.65	16.71	19.22	13.20	14.35	12.90	13.50	3.72	4.42	94.53	95.17	86.78	88.14	4.20	7.9	12.23	13.3

AUGUST 1905-1906

1	11.30	11.68	16.30	19.50	13.25	14.65	12.93	13.68	3.78	4.68	94.89	95.21	87.12	88.22	5.12	7.12	13.0	13.11
2	11.30	11.70	16.90	19.30	13.55	14.80	12.90	13.64	3.92	4.80	94.99	95.21	87.52	88.40	6.6	7.92	13.3	13.14
3	11.32	11.72	16.80	18.52	13.60	15.00	12.78	13.60	4.13	4.94	95.15	95.18	87.70	88.72	6.15	8.11	13.3	13.15
4	11.33	—	17.47	18.38	13.70	15.10	12.78	13.46	4.26	5.15	95.30	95.20	87.84	88.92	6.21	8.20	13.6	13.19
5	11.35	—	16.75	—	13.75	—	13.10	13.46	4.26	5.36	95.47	95.11	88.05	89.12	7.6	9.4	13.4	13.20
6	11.35	—	16.81	—	13.80	—	13.25	—	4.24	—	95.66	—	88.25	—	7.15	—	13.6	—

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CAIRO.

DELEGATION MUNICIPALE.

(Communication Officielle)

La Délégation Municipale s'est réunie le 7 Août 1906 à 5 h. p.m. sous la présidence de M. le Dr. Schiess Pacha.

Présents: MM. Barzabaz, Ghewani bey, Abani Bey, A. Ralli, Mansour Bey, G. Zervoudachi, membres; I. Sidky Bey, secrétaire.

La Délégation s'occupe d'une requête des ouvriers du dallage et du macadam tendant à obtenir une augmentation de salaire en raison du surcoût des vivres ainsi qu'une diminution des heures de travail.

Sur le rapport du président, elle ratifie la mesure prise par lui tendant à diminuer d'une demi-heure en été le travail de ces ouvriers. En ce qui concerne les salaires, la Délégation examinera la question avec toute l'attention qu'elle mérite au moment de la confection du budget.

Adoptant la manière de voir de M. le Commandant de la police, au sujet d'une demande de création d'un service de voitures automobiles publiques, la Délégation est d'avis de limiter à 25 le nombre de ces voitures et de n'accorder l'autorisation qu'à titre d'essai.

La Délégation adjuge:
1. A M. D. Moscatelli les travaux d'empierrement en caillasse et de canalisation de la rue El Guedidi, au prix de L.E. 365.
2. A M. Calvario Nicola, les travaux de dallage de la rue Nasr el Din au prix de L.E. 169 1/2.

3. A M. C. Fenerli les travaux de construction d'une nouvelle salle d'abattoir et de deux toitures à l'Abattoir, au prix de L.E. 91m. Elle autorise l'ouverture d'un crédit de L.E. 60 pour certains travaux et fournitures à faire à l'Abattoir.

Sur la proposition de M. le Commandant de la police, la Délégation charge le service du Contentieux d'élaborer un règlement interdisant la circulation et le fonctionnement des orgues de barbarie, après onze heures p.m. et de 1 h. de l'après-midi à 4 p.m.

Faisant droit à la décision prise par la Commission Municipale dans une de ses dernières séances, le Ministère de l'Intérieur informe par lettre du 5 août 1906 qu'il n'a pas d'objection à ce que la Municipalité donne à bail à l'Université populaire et au Conservatoire de musique pour une durée de 25 ans et à un loyer annuel de L.E. 40 le terrain attenant à un café et sis près de la Gare du Caire.

La Délégation en prend note. Elle prend connaissance de l'état des recettes de la Municipalité du 1er janvier à fin juillet 1906 qui s'élève pour le budget ordinaire à L.E. 136830 et pour le budget extraordinaire à L.E. 109223 comprenant L.E. 79746 reliquat de l'exercice 1905.

Les dépenses pendant la même période sont de L.E. 105870 pour le budget ordinaire et L.E. 31192 pour le budget extraordinaire. Il y a lieu de noter en outre que sur ce dernier budget L.E. 95,845 représentent des dépenses engagées déjà par la Commission.

La Délégation adopte les conclusions du rapport de Abani Bey pour le transfert des déchèques de la ville dans des zones spéciales et le prie de poursuivre son étude et les démarches à faire auprès du Gouvernement, assisté de MM. Ralli et Zervoudachi.

La séance est levée à 8 h. p.m.

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Aujourd'hui à midi et demie.)

Le marché est soutenu sur la plupart des valeurs. Certaines même sont l'objet d'une demande assez active.

De ce nombre il faut citer la Ramleh Railway qui hausse de 1/4 de livre à 7 1/8 acheteurs; la Delta Land, dont le découvert continue à se racheter, atteint 3 7/16 1/2; il en est de même du Comptoir qui s'avance l'ancienne de 6 5/8 à 6 23/32, la nouvelle de 6 13/32 à 6 19/32 et la part de fondateur de 45 1/2 à 45.

En outre, l'Agricole, la National Bank, les Cotton Mills, la Salt & Soda, les Nungovich Hotels, l'Union Foncière et la Banque d'Orient donnent également lieu à nombre d'affaires.

La Port Said Salt Association est en reprise de 6 pence à 15 shillings 6.

La National Bank gagne 1/4 à 25 9/16 et l'Union Foncière 1/16 à 6.

Circulaire H. De Vries et Boutigny

NOTES ET CRITIQUES.

Le Caire, 7 Août 1906.
Vendredi passé, à Londres, le Consolidé anglais a clôturé invarié à 87 3/4. L'Unifiée a gagné 1/4 à 104 1/2. La National Bank est demeurée inchangée à 25 1/2, de même que l'Agricole à 9 5/8 et la Delta à 16 7/8. La Delta Light a été cotée 11 1/2. Samedi, le Stock Exchange était fermé.

A Paris, l'action Crédit Foncier Egyptien a rattrapé, vendredi passé, 2 francs à 760 et est retombée le lendemain à 758; hier la clôture s'est faite à 757. La Banque d'Athènes a gagné 1 franc, samedi passé, à 150 pour le repêcher hier à 149.

Après trois jours de chômage, nous avons eu ce matin, un marché animé avec des cours relativement soutenus. Le mouvement s'est principalement porté sur les Delta Land, le Comptoir Financier et les Estates.

Le compartiment des Barques a été calme. La National, délaissée, a clôturé à son prix de vendredi passé, soit 25 3/8 7/16. Plus ferme, l'Agricole a fait 9 5/8 11/16. Le Comptoir Financier a été poussé à 6 9/16 5/8 l'action ancienne et 6 3/8 7/16 la nouvelle.

L'action Crédit Foncier a été offerte à 756; l'obligation à lots ancienne a progressé à 330.831. La Delta Railway a été cotée 11 9/16, ex-coupon.

EXPORT MANIFESTS.

For PIREUS, by the S.S. Tzar, sailed on the 31st August:
R. & O. Lindemann, 170 bales cotton
Various, 254 bags rice, 29 empty casks, 20 packages sundries

For CONSTANTINOPLE by the S.S. Vassilissa Olga, sailed on the 1st August:
Various, 11 bales leather, 605 bags rice, 10 bags henna, 1 case effects, 90 empty casks, 2 packages sundries

For MARSEILLES, by the S.S. Congo, sailed on the 3rd August:

FOR MARSEILLES
Snoceries, 133 cases sugar
Salt & Soda, 100 bags natron, 50 barrels oil
G. Hassan, 4 barrels feathers
Bonded Stores, 5 cases cigarettes
Sté An. Le Khédiv, 22 cases cigarettes
P. L. Rolin, 15 packages old zinc
Bedossa, 11 bales wool
Behrend & Co., 545 bags rice
Various, 23 packages sundries
R. & O. Lindemann, 200 bales cotton
Choremi, Benachi & Co., 120 " "
B. Barki, 155 " "
Mohr & Fenderl, 128 " "
W. Getty & Co., 30 " "
Peel & Co., 62 " "

695 bales cotton
FOR HAYRE
M. L. Carasso, 16 bales senna
R. & O. Lindemann, 50 bales cotton
J. Planta & Co., 50 " "

100 bales cotton
FOR VARIOUS PORTS
Bolnachi, 15 casks cognac (London)
Various, 24 packages sundries

For BRINDISI and TRIESTE, by the S.S. Semiramis, sailed on the 4th August:
E. Mallison & Co., 62 bales cotton
Choremi, Benachi & Co., 114 " "
Carver Bros. & Co. Ltd, 61 " "
G. Franger & Co., 32 " "
Mohr & Fenderl, 189 " "
Peel & Co., 31 " "
J. Planta & Co., 369 " "
G. Petracchi & Co., 32 " "
R. & O. Lindemann, 150 " "

1,040 bales cotton
Atlas & Co., 9 casks grease
A. Seeger 6 packages guts
A. Dreher, 250 empty casks
G. Brach & Co., 36 bales gum
P. M. Statira, 31 bales skins
A. Frick, 14 barrels fresh fish
Kyrizi Bros., 2 cases cigarettes
Bonded Stores, 5 cases cigarettes
J. B. Caffari, 1 case cigarettes
Various, 67 packages sundries

For PIREUS and ODESSA, by the S.S. Princess Eugénie, sailed on the 4th August:
Various, 3 packages sundries

For SYRIA, by the S.S. Kosseir, sailed on the 4th August:
Various, 34 bales leather, 1,496 bags rice, 33 bags potatoes, 10 bags flour, 153 bags coffee, 63 cases cognac, 4 cases cigarettes, 9 cases perfumes, 3 packages mats, 538 packages sundries

For CONSTANTINOPLE, by the S.S. Magda, sailed on the 4th August:
Various, 30 bales cotton, 20 bales empty bags, 144 bales skins, 10 cases beer, 1,341 bags rice, 33 packages sundries

For CRETE, by the S.S. Athènes, sailed on the 4th August:
Various, 42 bales skins, 3 bales manufactures, 685 bags rice, 4 cases books, 2 cases printed matter, 1 case cigarettes paper, 418 empty casks, 40 packages empty zambils, 12 cases incense, 121 packages sundries

For TANGIER and MARSEILLES, by the S.S. Foris, sailed on the 4th August:
FOR BARCELONA
Various, 886 bales cotton
FOR MARSEILLES
Various, 100 bales empty bags

Sudan Government.

NOTICE.

Persons importing Egyptian Labourers to work in the Sudan are recommended to enter into a written contract with them. This contract should be explained and signed by the Labourers in presence of an official or other reliable witness.
282834 30-10-906

Eastern Telegraph Co. Ltd.

AVERAGE TIME occupied in transmission of Egyptian telegrams from England to Alexandria on Tuesday, 7th August, 1906.

OUTWARDS.
Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. (Cairo time)

FROM	The Company's Offices	Postal Telegraph Offices.
	H. M.	H. M.
London	14	34
Liverpool	14	—
Manchester	18	—
Glasgow	19	—
Other Provincial Offices	—	1, 23

Municipalité d'Alexandrie.

A V I S

La Municipalité met en adjudication les travaux de construction d'une nouvelle Aile au Palais Municipal.

Le cautionnement est fixé à L.E. 120 (cent vingt).
Le cahier des charges et plans seront mis à la disposition du public à partir de mercredi 8 courant.

Ils seront déposés au Bureau Central Technique où ils pourront être consultés par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pli cacheté à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité, avant le 21 courant.

Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délégation, le même jour à 5 h. p.m. L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention "Soumission pour la construction d'une nouvelle Aile au Palais Municipal."

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque, d'après les conditions du cahier des charges, devra être remis séparément au Service de la Comptabilité Générale, avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 21 Août 1906 à midi. Toute offre qui ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus sera écartée.

Le Vice-Président,
(Signé) DR. SCHIESS.
Alexandrie, le 1er Août 1906. 28306-3 3

BOURSE KHEDIVIALE

CONTRATS

Fluctuations de 9h.30 à 1h. p.m.
Cotons F.G.F.Br.
Dans la matinée: prix plus haut pour août talar 20 7/16 à —; plus bas pour août 20 1/8 à —.
Graines de coton
Dans la matinée: prix plus haut pour août P.T. 69 — à —; plus bas pour août 68 15/40 à —.

REMARQUES:
(De midi à 1h. p.m.)
Coton.—On a toute de soutenir l'août à la dernière minute dans le but d'empêcher une liquidation; mais, malgré tout, la clôture a été mauvaise.
Le novembre est pourtant resté ferme.
Graines de coton.—A encore faibli pour la vieille récolte et l'août a fini en baisse ultérieure.
Les 3 mois n'ont pas changé.
Fèves.—Marché nul.

Bourse Khédiviale, le 7 août 1906.

COTONS

copie de la dépêche
DE L'ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION
à la
LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION
(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 9h.45 a.m.)
Tal. 20 3/16 Livraison Août
" 17 15/32 " Novembre
" 17 1/4 " Janvier
" 17 11/32 " Mars
Marché ferme
Arrivages du ce jour, Minet-el-Bassal, can. —
(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khéd. à 1h. p.m.)
Tal. 19 5/8 Livraison Août
" 17 7/16 " Novembre
" 17 7/32 " Janvier
" 17 3/8 " Mars
Marché ferme

MARCHE DE MINET-EL-BASSAL

8 août 1906.—(11h.66 a.m.)
Cotons.—Clôture du marché du 7 août: Inactif.
BEURRES
Fair, Fully Fair, Good Fair, Fully Good Fair et Good: Sans changement
HAUTE-EGYPTE ET FAYOUM
Fair, Fully Fair, Good Fair, Fully Good Fair et Good: Sans changement
ABASSI
Fully Good Fair, Good, Extra: Sans changement
JOANNOVICH
Fully Good Fair, Good, Extra: Sans changement
Etat du marché de ce jour, cotons: Inactifs et faibles.
Les arrivages de ce jour se chiffrent par cantars quatre mille deux cent quatre-vingt-neuf.
Graines de coton.—Manquent
Disponible: Rien
Mit-Affé: Rien
Haute-Egypte: Rien
Ble.—Fermes
Qualité Saidi.—Cond. Saha P.T. — à —
" Béhéra: — " 115 " 120
Fèves.—Marché nul
Saidi: Disponible.
Fayoum: Disponible.
Qualité Saidi.—Cond. Saha P.T. 125 à 130
Lentilles.—Soutenues
Disponible: Rien
Cond. Saha P.T. 120 à 130
Oryes.—Sans changement
Cond. Saha P.T. 65 à 66
Maïs.—Sans changement
Disponible: Rien
Cond. Saha P.T. 80 à 85
Exportation du 7 août
Coton Bal. 378 dep. le 2 août
Gr. de cot. Ard. — Bal. 3779
Fèves — Ard. 9416

Exportations probables de la semaine
Coton ... Bal. 6,000 14,400
Graines de coton ... Ard. 15,000 109,000
Fèves ... — —

Les prix suivants ont été pratiqués ce jour:
OOTON
C.M.B.
(Banque Egypte)
Province Béhéra
Damahour ... De P.T. — à —
Kaf-Zayat ... De P.T. — à —
Tantah ... " 275 " 392 1/2
SECTION DES GRAINES ET CEREALES
PRIN FRANCO-STATION: DISPONIBLE TICKET
Graines de coton Affi. — P.T. — à P.T. —
" Haute-Egypte. — " — " —
Ble Saidi. — " — " —
Fèves-Saidi — " — " —
Fayoumi — " — " —

ARRIVAGES

du mercredi 8 août 1906

Documents de l'Alexandria General Produce Assoc.
CHEMINS DE FER BARQUES
Cotons ... 8/8 —
Graines de coton ... sacs 117 —
Ble Saidi ... — —
" Béhéra ... — 322 —
Fèves-Saidi ... — —
" Béhéra ... — —
Orge ... — 58 —
Maïs ... — —
Lentilles ... — —
Cotons.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1905 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 5,876,544.
Graines de coton.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1905 jusqu'à ce jour Ard. 3,560,112.
Contre même jour en 1905:
Coton ... 8/8 —
Graines de coton ... sacs 7500 —
Ble Saidi ... — —
" Béhéra ... — 193 —
Fèves-Saidi ... — —
" Béhéra ... — —
Orge ... — —
Maïs ... — —
Lentilles ... — —
Cotons.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 6,224,764.
Graines de coton.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour, ardebs 3,588,869.

CONTRATS, (11 h. 55 a.m.)
Cours de la Bourse de Minet-el-Bassal
Coton F.G.F.Br.
Novembre ... Tal. 17 7/16 à 15/32
Janvier ... " 17 7/32 " 1/4
Mars ... " 17 3/8 " 13/32
Août ... " 19 13/16 —
Graines de coton
Nov.-Décembre-Janvier. P.T. 64 15/40 à —
Août. — " 69 —
Fèves-Saidi
Septembre-Octobre. — P.T. 122 — " 124

REMARQUES:
Coton.—Récolte actuelle.—Août a ouvert à 20 3/16, mais les acheteurs faisant défaut il ne tarde pas à baisser rapidement.
Novembre est aussi peu animé et en baisse, mais il reste relativement soutenu.
Graines de coton.—Récolte actuelle.—Fermes mais peu d'affaires. Premier cours août P.T. 69.
Fèves-Saidi.—Nouvelle récolte.—Marché nul.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

CLOSING REPORTS.

LIVERPOOL, August 7, 1.0 p.m.
Sales of the day ... bales 5,000
Of which Egyptian ... 500
American new maize, Spot per cental ... 4/8 1/2
American futures (September-October) ... 5.53
" (January-February) ... 5.50
American middling ... 5.90
Egyptian fully good fair, delivery (August) 10 3/64
" (September) 9 53/64
" (October) 9 31/64
" (November) 8 62/64
Egyptian Brown fair (per lb. d.) ... 8 10/16
" good fair ... 9 13/16
" good ... 11 3/16
" fully good fair ... 10 5/16
Egyptian saidi beans (new per 480 lbs.) —
LONDON, August 7.
Consols (July) ... 88 —
Egyptian Unified ... 104 1/2
Private Discount 3m. Bank bills ... 3 0/0
NEW YORK, August 7.
Spot Cotton ... 10.70
American Futures (September) ... 9.69
" (October) ... 9.82
" (January) ... 10.91
" (February) ... 10.04
Cable transfers ... dol. 4.85 1/2
Cotton day's receipts at all U.S. Ports, bales 4,000
NEW ORLEANS, August 7.
Cotton Spot ... 10 5/16
Futures October ... 9.85
" December ... 9.88
LIVERPOOL, August 7.
American futures (September-October) ... 5.52
LONDON, August 7.
Bar Silver (per oz d.) ... 30 2/16
Private discount (3 month bills) ... 3 0/0
Consols (September) ... 88 —
Egyptian Unified ... 104 1/2
Turkish Unified ... 96 1/4
Rio Tinto ... 66 1/2
New Dairies ... 16 1/2
Agricultural Bank ... 9 1/2
National Bank of Egypt ... 25 1/2
Rand Mines New ... 6 1/2
Chartered of S. Africa ... 1 17/32
Nile Valley Gold Mine ... New 9/32
New Egyptian ... 1 14/32
The Western Oasis Corporation 12/32 premium
Delta Light (Bearer Shares) ... 11 1/2
Egyptian Railway ... 101 1/4
" Domain ... 103 —
Ottoman Defence ... 103 1/2
Italian Rente 4 0/0 ... 101 1/2
Greek Monopoly ... 53 1/4
Greek Rent 4 0/0 ... 41 1/4
Ottoman Bank ... 15 1/4
Egyptian cotton seed to Hull (August) 6 13/16 steady
German Beet Sugar (August) ... 9 1/4
£160,000 were paid into the Bank to-day
PARIS, August 7.
Banque d'Athènes ... 149 —
Crédit Foncier Egyptien ... 757 —
Crédit Lyonnais ... 1159 —
Comptoir National d'Escompte ... 634 —
Land Bank of Egypt ... 218 —
Ottoman Bank ... 644 —
Lots Turos ... 147 —
Cheque on London ... 25.16 —
Sugar White No. 3 (August) ... 25 1/4
Banque de Salonique ... — —

Telegramme Havas

BOURSE du 7 août 1906
COURS DES VALEURS A TERME, CLOTURE
PARIS
Rente Française 3 0/0 ... Fr. 97 75
 Dette Egyptienne Unifiée ... 106 25
Extérieur Espagnol ... 96 20
Russe consolidé ... 70 85
Actions de Suez ... 4515 —
Crédit Foncier Egyptien ... 755 —
Crédit Lyonnais ... 1160 —
Comptoir National d'Escompte ... —
Banque Ottomane ... 644 —
Land Bank of Egypt ... 218 —
Banque d'Athènes ... 150 —
Banque d'Abysinie ... —
Crédit Franco-Egyptien ... 128 50
Change sur Londres ... 25 16
LONDRES
Consolidés anglais ... £ 88 1/2
Escomptes.—Paris 3, Londres 3 1/2, Berlin 4 1/2 0/0

EXTERIEUR

Dépêches particulières du 7 août 1906.

PRODUITS EGYPTIENS

LIVERPOOL
Coton.—Etat du Marché.—Calme
Disponible.—10 5/16
Futures.—août: 10 3/64 (1/64 de hausse)
LIVERPOOL
Graines de coton.—Soutenues
Fèves.—Sans affaires
HULL
Graines de coton.—Calmes
Fèves.—Marché nul
LONDRES
Graines de coton.—Sans changement
COTON AMERICAIN
LIVERPOOL
Futures juillet-août: 5.62 (10 points de baisse)
" oct.-nov.: 5.48 (10 points de baisse)
Disponible: 5.90 (8 points de baisse)
NEW YORK
Middling Upland: 10.70
Futures août: 9.60 (9 points de baisse)
" octobre: 9.82 (15 points de baisse)
Arrivages du jour, bales 4,000
Contre même jour, l'année dernière, bales 19,000

To-day's Exchange Quotations

	Banks' buying	Banks' selling
London cheque ...	97 1/4	97 1/4
3m. bank paper ...	96 1/4	97 1/4
3m. house paper ...	96 1/4	97 1/4
Paris cheque ...	388 1/2	389 1/2
3m. bank paper ...	388 1/2	389 1/2
3m. house paper ...	388 1/2	389 1/2
Switzerland cheque ...	388 1/2	389 1/2
3m. bank paper ...	388 1/2	389 1/2
Germany cheque ...	476 1/2	477 1/2
3m. bank paper ...	476 1/2	477 1/2
Italian cheque ...	388 1/2	389 1/2
Vienna & Trieste cheque ...	406 1/2	407 1/2
Constantinople cheque ...	89 —	89 1/4

* Less one per mille brokerage.

SHARE LIST

ISSUED BY THE "ASSOCIATION DES COURTIERST ET VALEURS D'ALEXANDRIE."

Clôture d'aujourd'hui à 12h.30 p.m.

Agric. Bank of Egypt ...	Lat. 9 1/4 @	— H
National Bank of Egypt ...	25 1/2	—
Ramleh Railway ...	7 1/2	— H
Egyptian Delta Railway ...	11 1/2	— H
Tramway d'Alexandrie ...	Fos. 191 —	—
" Div. ...	340 —	—
Alexandria Water ...	Lat. 14 —	—
Kaux du Caire ...	Fos. 123 —	—
" Jouissance ...	261 —	—
Daira Sanieh ...	Lat. 16 1/4	— H
Béhéra ...	L.E. 36 —	—
Bourse Khédiviale ...	Lat. —	—
Egyptian Markets ...	25/	—
Anglo-Egyptian Spinning ...	Fos. 300 —	— H
Bière d'Alexandrie Privileges ...	120 —	—
" Dividende ...	128 —	—
Egyptian Cotton Mills ...	Lat. 59 —	—
Egyptian Salt & Soda ...	20/3	—
Pressage ...	—	—
Presses Libres ...	—	—
Oblig. Crédit Foncier Egyptien 5 1/2 1880 ...	Fos. 332 —	—
Oblig. Crédit Foncier Egyptien 5 1/2 1903 ...	271 1/2	—
Lots Turos ...	149 —	— ex
Banque Nationale de Grèce ...	—	—
Cassa di Sconto ...	221 1/4	—
" Nouvelle ...	212 1/2	—
Anglo-American Nile ...	Lat. 5 1/4	—
Banque d'Athènes ...	Fos. 148 —	— V.
Deferred Debt ...	Lat. 12 —	— H
Nungovich Hotels ...	Lat. 16 1/4	— H
Delta Land ...	3 1/2	— H
Nile Land ...	13 1/4	—
Sucr. et Raffinerie d'Egypte ...	Fos. 24 —	— 25
Khédivial Mail Preference ...	Lat. 4 —	—
" Ordinary ...	32 7/8	—
Egypt. Invest. & Agency Ltd. ...	1 1/2	—
Land Bank ...	8 1/4	— H
Land Investment ...	—	—
Trust ...	1 1/2	— H
Estates ...	1 1/2	—
Splendid Hotels ...	3 1/2	— H
Cheik Fadi ...	Fos. 112 —	—
Entreprises Urbaines ...	Lat. 6 1/2	— H
Comptoir Financier ...	6 1/2	— H
parts de fondateurs ...	45 —	—
Building Lands ...	4 1/2	—
Delta and Upper Egypt ...	3 1/4	—
Union Foncière d'Egypte ...	6 —	— H
Bank of Abyssinia ...	—	—
Crédit Franco-Egyptien ...	5 1/2	—
Société Electrique de la Basse-Egypte ...	—	—
Banco di Roma ...	Fos. 114 —	—
Banque d'Orient ...	132 —	—

SHARES NOT QUOTED IN ABOVE LIST.

Corp. of Western Egypt ...	Lat. 1 1/4 @	—
New Egyptian Company ...	29/ ex	

GERMAN COMPETITION IN EGYPT.

FROM THE BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE JOURNAL.)

(Concluded.)

In our issue for July we dealt with the various branches of imports in which German competition is principally felt here, and we also endeavored to give short descriptions, with actual cost prices, of some of the principal lines sent over by that country. Having thus shown the existence and extent of such competition, we now propose to briefly discuss the main factors which have enabled Germany to obtain a footing in Egypt.

It is obvious that when a nation turns its attention to a new market in which other countries are already more or less firmly established, and endeavours to secure a share of the trade, there are only, broadly speaking, two courses open to it. One method is to undersell its competitors, and the other is to grant more liberal terms of payment to its customers. Given that the nation is able through, let us say, cheaper labour and freights to offer prices, and at the same time is willing to allow easier terms of payment for its goods, it will not be long before such competition will begin to make itself felt—assuming, of course, that the articles sold give satisfaction. If to these two guiding principles you add a careful study of the market, and a readiness to alter home patterns to meet the requirements of the purchasers, you obtain a combination of factors which is bound to succeed, and we venture to think that such a combination has, in varying degrees, been used by Germany in her relations with Egypt.

Taking first of all the question of price, and leaving out all considerations of labour, export rebates and quality of workmanship, there is no doubt that the German has been greatly assisted by his steamship companies, and by the better facilities he possesses for quoting through rates from the factory to Egyptian ports. The regular lines running between London, Manchester, Liverpool and Alexandria are the Moss, Prince, Papayanni, Ellerman, and Westcott and Laurance, the tramp steamers being eliminated as they chiefly carry coal. Now these companies are banded together into a "ring," identical freights being charged by each member. On the other hand, the lines working between Germany and Egypt, such as the Atlas Co. of Bremen, the Sphinx Line, and the German Levant Line have all been in active competition with each other, the result to the German manufacturer being obvious. It is true that a statement recently appeared in the Press to the effect that the companies trading between the Continent and the Mediterranean and Black Sea ports had arrived at a "mutual understanding," but even if the shipowners succeeded in stopping the cutting of rates, the German has had the benefit of cheap freights for some years.

It is, we believe, practically impossible for a merchant or agent, who requires a rate ex English port for some special article, to obtain a quotation on this side from the steamship company, it being necessary to refer such enquiries to England. The representative of a German house, however, can not only immediately ascertain the charge from a German port, but also, by merely referring to a freight book, quote a through rate from almost any station in his own country to any port in the Levant. This advantage is certainly one of some moment when a buyer requires a prompt quotation.

Another point which certainly bears upon the question of price is the fact that the German manufacturer is, in many instances, more willing to deal direct with Egypt than his English confrère. The latter often argues—and with some show of reason—that it is better to sell to a well known home merchant than to run the risk of making bad debts through an agent in Egypt. In such cases, the British manufacturer's goods are handicapped by having to pay an intermediate profit before being placed on the market here. The German, of course, saves this profit, and, though he may make certain bad debts, he trusts to recoup himself by means of a larger turnover.

With regard to the question of trade credits, although sundry commercial men here are inclined to the belief that the facts of the case do not invariably bear out the vaunted liberality of the German, it is generally admitted that the latter has greatly assisted in bringing about the undesirable state of long credits at present so prevalent in Egypt. The main aim and object of the German is to get into the country, and to achieve this end he is willing to be kept out of his money longer than the usual custom—provided his funds will allow him to do so. We make this last reservation because we think it explains to a large degree the cases where the manufacturer, after executing one or two orders, makes various excuses with the intention of not delivering a third consignment until before the bill for the other two have matured and been paid—a natural cautiousness probably going hand in hand with a lack of capital. The German may give credit fairly lavishly but, speaking generally, his limits are comparatively low.

During the past year or two, the number of German creditors figuring in the failures dealt with by the Egyptian Courts has been largely on the increase, and it is just possible that this fact may have been partly responsible for the decreased shipments by Germany last year. Egypt is by no means a country in which credit can be given in a wholesale manner, and our friends here, apparently, now learning the lesson.

The third factor mentioned in our sketch of a successfully competing nation is one which

has played an important part in the development of Germany's trade with Egypt. We refer, of course, to the question of supplying the shapes, sizes, and patterns which the market requires, rather than the goods the manufacturer primarily wishes to sell, viz.: those he turns out to fixed designs. The readiness of the German, and the reluctance of the British manufacturer to alter his patterns, &c., have already been commented upon in the pages of this Journal, and we do not, therefore, propose saying anything further on the subject beyond just relating an example which recently came under our notice.

In conversation with an English firm of commission agents who represented a German lace house, we gathered that their manufacturer had at one time refused to supply black lace, but on it being pointed out to him that the market required the same, he promptly altered his processes to meet the demand. In order to avoid any inaccuracy in quoting the above in the pages of this Journal, we asked the agents to kindly confirm the conversation, and the following is an extract from their letter:

"Finding that black lace was being sold in large quantities, we wrote our manufacturer asking him if he could possibly manufacture black lace as well as white, to which he replied that he could not. Some time after, one of our customers offered us a good business to be done in this line, and urging him to take it up. In a very short time we had a reply saying this offer had been accepted, and that he had decided to commence manufacturing black lace. I am quite sure that the goods are manufactured by him, and are 'not bought from another house.' It is true that the German firm happened to have a traveller in Egypt at the time, but we cannot help thinking that, under similar circumstances, an English manufacturer would have had something further to say on the subject before carrying out the wishes of his agent in such a case.

A further point tending to assist the German in his efforts to secure trade here is the consistency with which he quotes c.i.f. prices. The European, as well as the Arab customer, naturally prefers to know exactly how much his goods are to cost him alongside the quay, rather than to have sundry uncertain charges added to his invoice after the actual price of the article has been given to him. Another feeling is that these additional expenses would probably be on a lower scale if paid by the manufacturer. For example, customers often have to pay 1s. 6d. for stamps on three bills of lading when it is only really necessary to have one of the documents so stamped, and it is obvious that the British Government would not receive the extra shilling if the money came out of the shippers' pocket. The old story that the expenses for cases and packing, etc., will be more or less nominal has not the same effect now upon the Arabs as in former years, as experience has taught them that the British idea of the word "nominal" is not always identical with their own.

As an instance of a home invoice containing a number of detailed charges, we give below an actual copy of one relating to a consignment of Nottingham lace.

Invoice value of goods	£ 38 : 13 : 8
Extra finish at 1d. a piece	1 : 2 : 6
1 case and 2 pattern cards	— : 16 : 3
Bank commission, stamp and postage	— : 4 : 9
Insurance	— : 4 : 9
Freight	— : 16 : 9
	£ 41 : 18 : 8

The charge of a farthing for extra finish, which was for folding the goods into pieces of 11 yards each instead of the customary 12 yards, was objected to by the Arab purchaser and, as a partner in the shipping house happened to be here at the time, it was deducted from the account. Neither the agent, nor the actual buyer, had the remotest idea what Bank commission meant, and why the purchaser should be expected to pay it. We understand that the agent has now protested against such a charge appearing in future invoices, and that his views have been met in the matter.

The German manufacturer who wished to charge for extra finish, packing, postage and bank commission would have included all these expenses in his original quotation for the goods, and the invoice would simply have contained one item of £11.18.8. The two methods amount to precisely the same thing in the long run, but the latter has the great advantage of satisfying, instead of annoying, the customer. If owing to a lack of knowledge re freights—though we should imagine this deficiency could be remedied—a home manufacturer is unable to quote c.i.f., then we would suggest that all charges, other than freight and insurance, be merged into the price of the goods.

The parsimoniousness of British manufacturers on the subject of commercial travellers is well known not only here but in most other parts of the world. The German, while not spending money needlessly, appreciates that a smart, capable, travel is a good investment, and he acts accordingly. Again, the German "on the road" in Egypt generally has an advantage in the matter of languages over the average English traveller, for he will almost invariably speak French, and often Italian.

Passing over the question of the increase in Egypt's population, and the consequent natural growth in the demand for imports, the last point to which we wish to refer in our efforts to ascertain the reasons why Germany's trade has developed during the past ten years, is the one bearing upon the rate of commission paid to the agent. With every manufacturer "a law unto himself" it is obviously impossible to lay down any hard and fast rule, but we think we are not very wide of the mark in stating that the German figure is usually nearer 5% than

the rate paid by the English house. In cases, too, where list prices are identical e.g. in ironmongery goods, the discounts allowed by Germany to a merchant who buys for his own account are on a more liberal scale than those granted by Great Britain, and it is thus easy to see that even an English firm here will often endeavour to place the foreign article on the market.

Having treated the whole question of German trade in Egypt—so far as imports are concerned—in an impartial manner, we may now ask ourselves, without fear of a charge of bias being levelled at us, whether the bogie of German competition, which is so often brought out by merchants and agents, has at present any really strong ground for its existence. Frankly speaking, our answer is in the negative, and we are inclined to the belief that the so-called "evil" is rather overrated.

In 1904, for the first time in her history, Germany crossed the million line in her sales to Egypt, the exact figures being L.E. 1,020,969 or nearly 5% of the latter country's total imports. Last year, however, the returns dropped to L.E. 918,612 or 4.4%. Do these facts tend to prove that our rival's activity in this market acts as a very serious drag upon the growth of British trade? We think not.

Again, as we showed in our statistics last month, there is but one category in which the supplies from Germany exceed L.E. 70,000 per annum—the exception being iron and iron goods—and only four where the figures are higher than L.E. 50,000. If we eliminate Germany's iron figures from the 1905 returns, and make the necessary reduction in the value of Egypt's gross imports, we find that the former country is only credited with L.E. 745,901 or 3.6% of the total turnover.

While we do not wish to belittle the importance of Germany's position here, nor to lose sight of the very probable contingency that the same will become stronger as time goes on—her clearances, by the way, for the first six months of the current year were over L.E. 120,000 above those of the corresponding period in 1905—we venture to think that British manufacturers, outside perhaps those connected with the steel and iron trades, need not be too seriously alarmed when they hear of the competition. There is no denying the fact that in many branches of trade strenuous efforts are made to obtain business, but, as it has taken Germany twelve years to work up a turnover of L.E. 1,000,000 per annum—despite the growth of the country's population and consuming power—there is still hope that by care and vigilance the British manufacturer may be able to keep the expansion within reasonable bounds. The general adoption of c.i.f. prices, and consequent granting of "clean" invoices, would in our opinion go a long way towards attaining this desirable end.

Although as we have seen an exaggerated view is taken of the strength of Germany's competition in the import trade, there are other fields of enterprise in which her efforts are making themselves felt.

A return of all shipping entered at the Port of Alexandria during 1901 showed that Germany was credited with 76,046 tons, or 3% of the total, whilst in 1904 her figures had reached 119,736 tons, or 4%. Last year the return was one of 260,671 tons, or 7%, the large increase over 1904 being in part due to the new passenger service between Naples and Alexandria run by the North German Lloyd Steamship Company.

Owing to the large number of Germans annually visiting Egypt during the tourist season, it was not surprising to hear a couple of years ago that an effort was to be made by Germany to capture some of the Nile traffic. In 1901 the Hamburg-America Line announced its intention of putting a fleet on the river in opposition to Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son and the Anglo-American Nile Steamship Company. The latter, thinking discretion the better part of valor, came to an arrangement with its new rival, the result being that the Hamburg people agreed to withdraw their scheme and to subscribe for 5,000 shares of £4 each—issued at £5—in the Anglo-American Line. The name of the old company was altered to that of the Hamburg and Anglo-American Nile Steamship Company.

As a further example of German enterprise in Egypt, we may cite the case of the Deutsche Kohlen Depot at Port Said. Prior to the formation of this concern—which took place some few years ago—the agencies at Port Said of the various German lines passing through the canal were in the hands of English firms, the same remarks applying to the coaling arrangements. With the advent of the new depot, the German owners transferred to it both their orders for coal and the agencies for their lines. An attempt was then made to drive the Germans out of the market by cutting prices, and at one time coal was sold at a figure which must certainly have shown a considerable loss to the shippers. The attempt, however, failed, in consequence of the strong financial backing behind the Deutsche Kohlen Depot, and eventually a compromise was arranged, with the result that the Germans are still doing business in Port Said.

Although other instances of German activity could be quoted, the last one we propose mentioning is the recent opening of branches in Alexandria and Cairo by the Deutsche Orient Bank. It is, of course, too early to speak of the extent of this competition in financial circles, but the promulgation at the end of July of the Khedivial Decree authorizing the formation of the Deutsche Baumwollspinnerei, or Société Anonyme Egyptienne des Presses Allemandes, clearly shows that the Bank is by no means dormant.

EDEN PALACE HOTEL, CAIRO.
NOTED FOR ITS EXCELLENT CUISINE.
ELECTRIC LIGHT, LIFT.
Special terms for officers of the Army of Occupation and Government Officials.
24-11-06

A HAREM ROMANCE.

In *Disenchanted* M. Loti gives a deeply interesting picture of the Turkish women of to-day. The story centres round André Lhéry, "a well-known romance writer," who when in Constantinople in the days of his youth had loved and was loved by a beautiful Moslem maiden. She died, and he left Turkey, not to return for twenty-five years. He then accepts an appointment at the Embassy, and once more finds himself in the city that he had never been able to banish from his memory.

One of his books had been the story of his affection for the Moslem maiden. This had been read again and again by three well-known Turkish damsels, who, on hearing that the author was at Constantinople, conceived the idea of begging for an interview. The meeting is followed by many others, notwithstanding the risk and danger that attend them, and throughout the story the intimacy of the Frenchman and the three young ladies is told with great charm and sympathy. One of the three girls entertains a real passion for Lhéry, though he is ignorant of it till after her death. Anxious that their own unhappy fate and that of their fellow-sufferers should be known, they make Lhéry promise to write a book on the subject; and, to render the task easy, they supply the material by relating their own histories and describing very fully the manner of their lives in accordance with Moslem rules and customs. Those of us who imagine that time stands still in the harem will be surprised to learn that the

HAREM LADIES

"talk German with no more difficulty than Italian or English, for these young Turkish damsels read Dante, Byron, and Shakespeare in the original. Better cultivated than most girls of the same class in the West, as a consequence, no doubt, of their strict seclusion and long quiet evenings, they devour alike ancient classics and modern degenerates, and in music are equally enthusiastic for Gluck, and for César Franck, or Wagner, or for reading the scores of Vincent d'Indy. Perhaps, too, they profit by the long repose and mental slothfulness of their mothers and grandmothers; in their brain matter, newly tilled, or at least long fallow, every seed sprouts and grows, as rank weeds and beautiful poisonous flowers run wild in virgin soil. . . . With two or three exceptions, perhaps, every harem in Constantinople is of the same type; the harem in these days is neither more nor less than the female part of a family constituted as our own families are, and educated in the same way, with the exception of their seclusion, of the thick veils worn out-of-doors, and of the improbability of ever exchanging ideas with a man, unless it be the father, or the husband, or a brother, or in some cases, by special grace, a very intimate cousin who was a playfellow in childhood."

TURKISH WOMEN REVOLT.

The inevitable revolt among highly educated women against an ancient system which is incompatible with intellectual progress is stated by M. Loti with great force. The writer's passion for Eastern life and scenery is apparent on every page, and the book contains beautiful descriptions of Constantinople and its surroundings. Take, for instance, the following

PICTURE OF STAMBOUL AT SUNSET.

"Far below the waters of the Golden Horn were red and fiery as the sky itself. . . . On the opposite shore—the shore of Stamboul—all the houses down by the sea, all the lower strata of the enormous pile, were blurred and blotted out, as it were, by the eternal violet haze of the evening, a mist of vapor and smoke. Stamboul changed like a mirage: no details were now visible—neither the decay nor the misery, nor the hideousness of some of the modern structures: it was a mere mass in outline, dark purple with edges of gold, a colossal city in out-jasper, bristling with spires and domes, set up as a screen to shut out a configuration in heaven."

The book, excellently translated, is one of great charm and fascination, and should prove not only interesting as a story, but full of instruction to Western readers as to the present position of educated women in the harems of Turkey.

SUICIDE BY DYNAMITE

Graham Gibbs, a railway employé, of Wellington, Kansas, secured a packet of dynamite the other day, tied it round his neck, and then lighted the fuse. His death literally shook the town, and incidentally broke many windows. Gibbs was blown into fragments so small that it was impossible to find any remains, and burial was unnecessary. A gaping hole in the street marked the place where the man stood.

A by-stander at a respectable distance says that Gibbs appeared to relent while the fuse was burning, and tried to rid himself of the packet; but too late. Despondency over a love affair is the explanation of this strange act. In a letter to his sweetheart Gibbs said: "The entire country will ring with my death."

CARLTON HOTEL.

BULKELEY (near Alexandria.)

Half way to San Stefano.

RAMLEH'S FASHIONABLE HOTEL

PATRONISED BY THE ELITE.

Full Pension F.T. 50 a day. Visitors from Cairo alight at Sidi-Gaber station.
24-11-06
C. AQUILINA, Proprietor.

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Under this heading advertisements are inserted at the following rates:—

	ONCE	3 TIMES	6 TIMES
15 words	P.T. 5	P.T. 10	P.T. 15
30 words	" 8	" 16	" 24
Every 10 words, beyond 30.	" 2	" 4	" 6

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All such advertisements must be prepaid, and to this rule no exception whatever will be made. Letters in reply to advertisements will be posted to any address if a few stamps are sent by the advertiser to cover postage.

A GARD'S INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIES AND TRADE MARKS REGISTER.
A useful business directory containing addresses of all important business firms of Great Britain, the Continent, and Egypt. Circulating all over Europe and America. Price—One pound Sterling. Post Free. **AGARD'S INTERNATIONAL HOTEL** GUIDE sent post free to all first class Hotels throughout Europe, America, the Colonies and Egypt. The best reference book for travellers.

APARTMENTS for two Gentlemen with English family at Bulkeley. Double or single bed-rooms, electric light, etc. Address, No. 28287, 'Egyptian Gazette.' 28329-6-2

BLICKENSBERGER TYPEWRITERS.—London Prices: No. 7 £10, No. 5 £8 W.T. Emmens, 99 Rue Attarine, Alexandria. Post Box 85. 30-9-506A

COMPETENT ACCOUNTANT, thorough knowledge of English and French and can write Arabic, seeks employment, either in Egypt or in the Sudan. Apply to No. 28312, 'Egyptian Gazette.' 28312-6-5

ENGINEER (Scotch) of wide and varied engineering experience, Marine, Millwright and Hydraulic Work, seeks responsible position. Experienced in controlling all Departments; supervising and estimating. Reliable references. Address, No. 28305 'Egyptian Gazette.' 28305-6-6

ENGLISHMAN requires bed-sitting room in neighbourhood of Ibrahimieh. Near the sea preferred. Apply No. 28313, 'Egyptian Gazette.' 28313-3-3

JEUNE HOMME, suisse, sachant l'allemand, le français et l'italien, cherche emploi comme correspondant on comptable. Ecrire sous chiffre M. N., poste restante, Alexandria. 28330-3-2

MRS. BOUCHER, Nursing Institute, 3 Pimlico Road, London, supplies (on receipt of full particulars) Housekeepers, Secretaries, Governesses, and Nurses of all descriptions, including monthly and children's. No fee till suited. 28235 12-8-906

MAGNA CIDER—"The Sparkling Wine of Somerset." Spoken highly of by 'Lancet' and other leading authorities. Guaranteed by makers to be absolutely pure apple juice. Brands to suite all climates. Agencies wanted where not already represented. Write, giving references, to Magna Cider Co., Marston Magna, Somerset, England. 28303-4-2

REQUIRED for the Sudan Government a clerk who is well acquainted with English, Italian, and Arabic. Initial salary L.E. 11 per mensem in the Sudan. Applications to be forwarded with copies of testimonials, if any, to: The Sudan Agent, War Office, Cairo. 28327-3-2

TO LET—Mustapha Pasha, Furnished House: 7 rooms; kitchen; bath; garden. Apply No. 28,331, 'Egyptian Gazette' offices. 28331-6-2

WANTED, for up-country, English Short-hand Clerk with some knowledge Italian and Arabic. Apply, Haselden and Co., Alexandria. 28325-3-3

WANTED—Young Clerk, writing English and Arabic well, and with knowledge of French. Apply to "A.B." Poste Restante, Alexandria. 28396-6-2

YOUNG FRENCHMAN, free every afternoon, desires exchange lessons with Englishman. Apply, V. Box 381, Alexandria. 28300-6-6

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Hotels and Rooms recommended.

London, Seaside, & Abroad. Also

Flats and Houses (furnished or unfurnished) Town & Country.

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Write or call. All inquiries promptly attended to at 120, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

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Guide books, Shopping commissions executed. Foreign phrase books, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Post free 1s. 6d., cloth 2s. 3d.

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BRASS DOOR PLATES
WITH MAHOGANY BLOCK
READY FOR FIXING TO DOOR.
WALL OR GATE
J. MARGOSCHES
BULAC ROAD
CAIRO

Davies Bryan & Co.

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ST. DAVID'S BUILDINGS, ALEXANDRIA.

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Speciality in Cairo.

Dressmaking, Costumes

Blouses, Skirts, Dust

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Corsets &c.

TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES

MEN'S TAILORING.

Dress Suits,

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Breeches, &c.

Spring and Summer Stocks now arriving,

comprising: Tropical Tweeds, Flannels,

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All of British Manufacture. Garments cut by experienced English Cutters. Fit and style guaranteed.

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The latest shades in Ties. Newest designs in

Oxford and Zephyr Shirts. Cellular Shirts

and Pyjamas in great variety.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Shirts made to measure. Bath and Dressing

Gowns, Soft double collars.

The best makes only in Hosiery and

Underclothing, Panamas, Straw, Felt, Double

Felt Hats, Cork and Pith Helmets,

Caps, Tarboches.

Travelling Requisites.

Solid Leather Overland Trunks, compressed

cane. Gladstone and Kit Bags, Suit Cases,

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Rodger's, Kropp's and Mab's Razors. Patent

Razor Straps and Shaving Brushes.

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A varied stock, including Slazenger's Doherty

'E.G.M.', Demon, and Ayres central strung

Racquets, Squash Racquets and Balls. Tennis

Balls. A fresh supply weekly. Golf Clubs,

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All the newest shapes, both Ladies and Gents'

in the best English makes. Stock is now com-

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Household Linen

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Blankets, Pillow Cases, Sheets, Napkins,

Tablecloths, Vigettas, Flannelles, Ceylon

Flannels in endless variety.

PERFUMERY, SOAPS, RUBBER

SPONGES, BRUSHES, STUDS,

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FOUNTAIN PENS, INKS,

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FORCED LUBRICATION
LOW STEAM CONSUMPTION
SILENT & ECONOMICAL
ENCLOSED
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Chareh Kasr-el-Nil,
CAIRO.
Telephone 1542.
Cables: Anglo-Egypt, Cairo.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Prices on Tuesday, July 31, 1906.

Abyssinian Bank	100	98 1/2	100
Agricultural Bank	100	98 1/2	100
Preferred	100	98 1/2	100
3 1/2 % Bonds	100	98 1/2	100
Anglo-Egyptian Bank	100	98 1/2	100
Central Egypt Exploration Co.	100	98 1/2	100
Credit Foncier d'Egypte	100	98 1/2	100
Corporation of Western Egypt	100	98 1/2	100
Daira Sugar 4 % Debentures	100	98 1/2	100
Daira Sanieh Ordinary	100	98 1/2	100
Deferred	100	98 1/2	100
Delta Preference	100	98 1/2	100
Deferred	100	98 1/2	100
Delta Lands	100	98 1/2	100
Egyptian Estates	100	98 1/2	100
Estates Deferred	100	98 1/2	100
Egyptian Mines Exploration Ltd.	100	98 1/2	100
Egyptian Trust & Investment	100	98 1/2	100
Land and General Trust	100	98 1/2	100
Options	100	98 1/2	100
Eridia	100	98 1/2	100
Fatira	100	98 1/2	100
Khedivial Mail S.S. Company	100	98 1/2	100
Land Bank of Egypt	100	98 1/2	100
Mysore Reefs	100	98 1/2	100
New Egyptian Company	100	98 1/2	100
National Bank	100	98 1/2	100
Nile Valley	100	98 1/2	100
Block "E"	100	98 1/2	100
North Nile Valley	100	98 1/2	100
Salt & Soda	100	98 1/2	100
Sudan Exploration	100	98 1/2	100
Sudan Gold	100	98 1/2	100
U. R. S. Gold Mine	100	98 1/2	100
United African Exploration	100	98 1/2	100
Union Fonciere d'Egypte	100	98 1/2	100
Egyptian Investment & Agency	100	98 1/2	100
Egyptian Markets	100	98 1/2	100
Egyptian Sudan Mines	100	98 1/2	100

COALS

Current prices per ton free on wagon.

CARDIFF	Best quality	25/6	—
NEWPORT	Best quality	24/6	—
NEWCASTLE	Bothal	19/6	—
"	Cowpen	19/6	—
"	Hastings	19/6	—
"	West Hartley Main	19/6	—
SCOTCH	Merry's	19/6	—
"	Bairds	19/6	—
"	Dunlops	19/6	—
"	Best Hamilton Ell	19/6	—
YORKSHIRE	Micklefield	19/6	—
LIVERPOOL	Best Lancashire	19/6	—
PATENT FUEL	Anchor	25/6	—
"	Crown	25/6	—
"	Star	25/6	—
"	Arr w	25/6	—
"	Swansea Graigolo	25/6	—
"	Swansea	25/6	—
NEWCASTLE	Foundry Coke	40/6	—
"	Gas Coke	31/6	—

Direction Generale des DOUANES EGYPTIENNES

TARIF D'EXPORTATION pour le mois d'Aout 1906

DESIGNATION	Unité	Prix du mois courant
Coton	centar	3 395
Graines de Coton	centar	0 605
" Hariri	centar	0 275
Bils Sadi et Béhera	centar	0 990
Fèves Sadi et Béhera	centar	1 080
Lentilles	centar	0 765
Mais	centar	0 650
Orge	centar	1 200
Pois chiches	centar	1 400
Petits pois	centar	2 300
" concassés	centar	0 7
Helbe	centar	1 500
Riz (avec emb.)	centar	2 300
Riz en paille	kilo	0 6
Riz brut	centar	0 7
Farine No. 1 à 3 (30 okes)	sac	0 900
Sucre blanc (en pain)	centar	0 500
" (grands more)	centar	0 400
" (en poudre) No. 1	centar	0 240
" rouge (Farchout) en pains	centar	0 220
Cokons Arité et court pour	centar	1 500
Turquie	centar	1 500

PRIMES DES CONTRATS

DESIGNATION	Unité	Prix du mois courant
Coton	centar	3 395
Gr. de coton	centar	0 605
" Hariri	centar	0 275
Bils Sadi et Béhera	centar	0 990
Fèves Sadi et Béhera	centar	1 080
Lentilles	centar	0 765
Mais	centar	0 650
Orge	centar	1 200
Pois chiches	centar	1 400
Petits pois	centar	2 300
" concassés	centar	0 7
Helbe	centar	1 500
Riz (avec emb.)	centar	2 300
Riz en paille	kilo	0 6
Riz brut	centar	0 7
Farine No. 1 à 3 (30 okes)	sac	0 900
Sucre blanc (en pain)	centar	0 500
" (grands more)	centar	0 400
" (en poudre) No. 1	centar	0 240
" rouge (Farchout) en pains	centar	0 220
Cokons Arité et court pour	centar	1 500
Turquie	centar	1 500

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For the Liver & Kidneys

are an unfailing and reliable remedy for diseases of these important organs, gout, rheumatism, gravel, pains in the back and kindred ailments (acquired or constitutional). Sold by principal Chemists, not in loose quantities, but only in boxes, price 2s. 2d. bearing the British Government Stamp with the words Eugene Le Clerc, impressed thereon to protect the public from fraud.

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Medical, antiseptic, used and recommended by eminent dermatologists in the treatment of eczema, lepra, psoriasis, ulcers, skin eruptions, itching and irritating skin humours, baby rashes, etc., also a prophylactic against the risk of contracting disease and infectious disorders generally. Its healing properties greatly minimise the inconveniences of shaving in cases of pimples, spots, tinea, etc. In Tablets, price 1s. sold by Max Fischer, Cairo and Alexandria.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, a failure, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its cause (for they are almost innumerable), its symptoms are much the same: the more or less being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is a rapid and vigorous—

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THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE
LIGHTED UP AFRESH.
And a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful medicine—purely vegetable and innocuous—is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all ages—

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is sold by Chemists throughout the world. Price in Egypt, 25 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Sold by E. Del Mar, Alexandria, Cairo & Port Said

16-5-907

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Société Anonyme
CAPITAL 250,000,000 DE FRANCS

ENTIEREMENT VERSÉS

Agences d'Egypte:

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tions de banque, telles que:
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Garde de titres;
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Le Crédit Lyonnais reçoit des fonds ou un compte de dépôt et délivre des bons à échéance fixe aux taux suivants:
2 % aux bons de 1 an et au-delà.

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BECK & CO'S PILSENER BEER

BREMEN.

FEARS NO HONEST COMPETITION FOR QUALITY
N.B. — Inferior Brands now being offered to Managers of certain good circles.
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THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

Dr. BALANCE SHEET, 30th June, 1906. Cr.

To Subscribed Capital—£2,233,325

viz., 169,333 shares of £25 each

Capital paid-up, viz.: £5 p. share

Reserve Fund

Deposits and Sundry Balances

Bills Re-discounted

Rebate

Amount at credit of Profit and

Loss Account

£16,074,939 10 5

By Cash at Bankers

Securities—

British and Indian

Government, and

other Trustee

Securities including

City of London

Corporation

Bonds

Other Securities

including short dated

Colonial Bonds

Loans at call, short and fixed

dates

Bills Discounted

Sundry Balances, and Interest

due on Investments & Loans

Freehold Premises

£16,074,939 10 5

Dr. PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1906. Cr.

To Current expenses, including

Directors' and Auditors' Remuneration, Stationery, In-

come tax, and other charges

Rebate of Interest on Bills not

due, carried to New Account